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MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order. When the Chair is on its legs, the hon. Member should resume his seat. When he gave the motion to me, did I not tell the hon. Member that it was out of order and that I won't take it up here? "

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" గవర్నమెంటువారి తరఫున తయారుచేయించినటువంటి రిపోర్టు విద్రేస సభ్యులైనవారు ప్రకటించవలసిన అడుగుగా అట్లుచేయుటకు వీలులేదని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంటున్నారు. అటువంటిప్పుడు తానెసభ్యులవల్ల తను రిచేయగల రిపోర్టునుగూడ ప్రకటించవలసిన అడుగుటకు ప్రభుత్వానికి అదేవిధంగా విచిత్రము హక్కు లేదని చెప్పుతున్నాను. "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not able to follow the hon. Member. Let the hon. Member put in writing whatever he wants and hand that over to the Secretary. I will have it translated so that I may know what it is that the hon. Member wants."

V.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION *RE* HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I have given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the meeting of the Assembly to-day. I beg to move—

'This House emphatically supports the view of the Government of Madras that in order to provide a stable market for the important and widespread Cottage Industry of Handloom Weaving in which, in this State alone 4½ millions of men and women subsist, the weaving of all bordered dhoties and coloured sarees should be reserved to the Handloom Industry and that mills and power-looms should not be permitted to weave such dhoties and sarees. This House is further of opinion that the Central Government should take steps to make available for the Handloom Industry sufficient quantities of yarn, and in respect of counts of 40 and below, yarn spun out of Indian cotton so as not to burden the Handloom Industry with the higher price of imported cotton.'

" Sir, I do not think anybody in this House will oppose this very reasonable resolution. It is a common fact well known to everybody and to every Member of this House from whatever constituency the Member may come that the handloom weavers are in a very serious state to-day. Hon. Members are also aware of the fact that next to agriculture, the handloom industry gives work and livelihood to the next largest number of men and women in this State of ours. I need hardly assure you Sir, and through you this House that I have had occasion in the course of my tours to see the very serious plight of the handloom weavers. They have no work. They have no wages. They are unemployed. Starvation is staring them in their faces. In some cases, as I heard with great regret, there have been even selling of children to make their living. It is a sorry spectacle of which everybody should take pity and unanimously try to do something for these unfortunate men and women. I need hardly say that this handloom industry is a very ancient cottage industry in our State. For thousands of years this cottage industry has flourished, has

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given employment to millions and millions of men and women, and the products have brought us a name not only in our own country but also from abroad. But unfortunately things have deteriorated now. To-day there are about 29 lakhs of looms in our country, and in our own State we have nearly 8 lakhs of looms. Roughly if we take it that four to five people rely on one loom there is not the slightest doubt that $4\frac{1}{2}$ million souls, are dependent upon the handloom industry for their living. I daresay the same conditions exist in other States as well. But let us now consider the state in which handloom weavers exist in our own State.

" Now let us briefly consider what is the cause of their plight. The most important factor is that there is no sale of the handloom cloth to-day. Not only in the Co-operative Societies but in many of the shops dealing in handloom cloth, handloom cloth worth crores and crores of rupees are now available. They are remaining unsold. What exactly is the cause of this? I may not be very wrong in saying that this is due to the inroad of the mills upon our handloom cloth.

" I won't be wrong if I say that the mills which now occupy an important part in our national economy, so to say, pinched from the handloom weavers the patterns and that they with the subsidy, with the protection and with all the help that Governments give dominate the economic field in our country and have driven the handloom weavers into the background. Another factor which must be taken into consideration is the increased cost of production. That is due of course to the increased price of cotton with the consequential increase in the price of yarn to which I shall refer later. There is also no external market. In 1949, 51 million yards of our cloth were exported to foreign markets. In 1951, 39 million yards were exported to foreign countries. This year the position is much worse. Not even half that amount has been exported. What are the causes? It is said that the foreign markets are absent because there is no demand. I shall not say this is completely right but I must point out that due to lack of transport, due to ban on export, due to competition from the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan, due to protective duties imposed by Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon and due to the fact that our handloom cloth is banned in Pakistan while mill goods are freely permitted—due to all these factors, the position of the handloom industry has become a very sorrowful one. It should be noted that whereas our handloom products are not allowed to go to Pakistan, 620 million yards of mill goods are permitted to go to Pakistan. I am mentioning this only just to show the partiality that is shown to the mill industry and the step-motherly treatment that is being given to the handloom industry.

" What are the remedies to solve these difficulties? They can be classified under two heads, i.e., short-term remedies and long-term remedies. The following short-term remedies are suggested :—

(1) To create an export market and to facilitate the sending of handloom products to foreign countries, and

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(2) To send trade delegations to other countries to find out what patterns of our cloth are very popular and to find out the reasons for the present unfavourable foreign market so far as handloom goods are concerned.

(3) The reduction of the sales tax on the purchase of handloom goods and the removal of the excise duty may lessen the plight of handloom weavers to some extent.

(4) The Government must purchase only handloom cloth. In fact we are already doing that.

(5) Propaganda on behalf of the handloom weavers is also a matter which we are already doing.

(6) Hon. members might have seen in the papers the suggestion to levy a cess on mill cloth. It is expected that by doing so, five to six crores of rupees would be got in the whole of India.

All these remedies would no doubt go to ease the plight of the handloom weavers to a certain extent but they will not solve the difficulty of the handloom weavers on a permanent basis.

“What are the long-term plans? I say, reservation of patterns may be one method. If we increase the range of patterns, we will help the handloom weavers. We should also reserve production of certain varieties to the handloom weavers only. Hon. Members may be aware that this Government have been putting forth to the Central Government that we should reserve for the handloom weavers the production of bordered dhoties and coloured sarees. Naturally when we put forward these proposals, there were fears expressed in some quarters that if such a protection was given, then it would upset the economy of our country, and there was also the likelihood that the people of our country will go unclothed. The argument was that the handlooms in our country produced only 170 to 180 million yards of sarees and dhoties while the mills produced 1,700 million yards. The question put therefore, was ‘How could this gap be bridged’. The clamour that we would have a shortage if such reservation was allowed to the handloom industry was raised. Facts and figures to support this view were given by persons holding responsible positions both in this State and also outside. The figures they quoted were not absolutely correct and inasmuch as they were given by persons holding responsible positions, I must point out the answer to them. In our own State we produce roughly about 1,500 to 1,700 million yards of cloth annually and for the whole country the figure may be roughly about 4,000 to 5,000 million yards. Therefore we can see that when we produce about 5,000 million yards without any particular variety being reserved for us, the fear that if reservation is made thousands of our people would go unclothed, is really baseless. We are allotted for our own civilian consumption about 2,600 million yards of cloth. Out of this handlooms can roughly make 1,400 million yards of cloth. I am giving this figure from the Indian Cotton Textile Industry’s Centenary Volume which is a very responsible publication. Dr. Amalsad, our well-known textile expert and who was responsible for

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building up the handloom industry in our State says that we can produce even 1,600 million yards annually. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society which, as all hon. Members may be aware is a very important organization of weavers, has given the figure that roughly a weaver can produce seven yards a day or 175 yards for a month of 25 days. That is 2,000 yards per annum. We have roughly about 2.9 million or 29 lakhs of handloom weavers. We are certain that the 2,000 million yards that is necessary to clothe our people can be easily woven by our weavers. Our figures are simple enough. Multiply 2.9 million by 2,000. We get more than 5,000 million. That is to say, with our existing handlooms we can easily produce more than 5,000 million yards of cloth sufficient to clothe the whole of India. The President of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has also questioned the reported statement that if reservation is made for the handloom industry the people of India will not be clothed. His argument is this: 'Even now when yarn is given only for ten days, we produce 100 million yards. If yarn is given for thirty days, in the co-operative field alone we shall be producing about 250 to 300 million yards. The co-operative department is only a small portion of the whole handloom industry of the State. If we are given reservation we are sure that 3,000 to 4,000 million yards could easily be produced.' I think that is really a very convincing argument. Now my friend Mr. Kotiah, whom everyone in this House knows and whom we consider a fairly good expert on this subject, has in one of his statements said that the 28 lakhs of handlooms in India would produce 5,000 million yards if the Government supplied 1.25 lakhs bales of yarn to the handlooms. I shall go further. Acharya Vinobha Bhave for whom we have the greatest respect even though some differ from him in certain matters has made a statement on this subject, which is worthy of consideration. He said there are 25 lakhs of trained weavers. If each weaver makes only four yards a day (the actual figure is seven yards but let us take the underestimate of only four yards) the total quantity of cloth produced in 170 days is 1,700 million yards, which is the required quantity. Still we have 190 days left and we can utilise that period for weaving more provided we are given sufficient yarn. Thus we see that if certain varieties of cloth are reserved for handlooms, our people would never go unclothed but they would be sufficiently clothed.

"Then, Sir, comes the question of yarn. All along, the difficulty has been that our handloom weaver used to purchase his yarn at a great cost. The reason is not due to us. We, the Government of Madras, have no hand in the fixation of price of cotton, in the fixation of price of yarn or in the distribution of yarn and therefore it is that while the cotton price is fixed every month the price of yarn is fixed only once in three months and therefore we see the anomaly that while the price of cotton goes down the price of yarn, though it does not go up, continues to remain stationary and never comes down. Now, some people have said, 'why not we compel all mills to produce all yarn with Indian

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cotton? ' A very reasonable request. They have also said, ' why not we give all the yarn produced in our own State to the handloom weavers in our State? ' It is true that all the 30 and odd mills that we have got in our State are spinning mills and only two or three are weaving mills. But there is an agreement; we send all the yarn produced to the common pool and out of that we take about 26 per cent. Well, the argument in favour of this is difficult to beat, for, those in authority say, ' If Madras want to reserve for themselves the yarn produced in their State, what will others in other States say if they ask for other controlled commodities? It is but fair that there must be give and take between the surplus and the deficit States, and yarn being surplus in Madras State and deficit in other States, Madras State should not grudge to give some of its yarn to other States '. But, in our State the handlooms work on different counts; the higher counts of 60, 80 and 100 being of fine quality are meant for rich people and we have no objection if the Government of India compel the mills to make their yarn out of Egyptian or American cotton; it does not matter even if the cost of production goes up due to the import duties because it is only the rich people that wear fine varieties. Usually the poor man wears coarse cloth. Therefore, all the yarn of counts of 40 and below that is supplied to the handloom weavers for the manufacture of coarse cloth should be made out of Indian cotton. Only then will the price of yarn go down and only then will the cost of production of handloom cloth go down.

" Now, people have asked me a question, and I am sure they have asked every one of my colleagues, ' What will the mills do if you take away a huge area of their production? ' Well, they can still manufacture finer qualities of clothes and dhotis without border and white sarees. We are not objecting to it. We have made a reasonable request that only bordered dhotis and coloured saris should be reserved to the handloom weavers. There are friends who frighten us by saying that people will buy white mull, cut it into pieces and wear them as dhotis. Well, we are not objecting to it. It is their look-out. They also say, ' What is there to prevent finer counts of white sarees being taken out of the State to other States, dyed there and sent back? ' That is pure smuggling and we can only tell the mills, ' Please make all the shirtings you like, all the coatings you like, all the bed sheets you like and all the towels you like; only don't make bordered dhotis and coloured saris '. It may be that Malabar weavers will be affected by this to a certain extent because their handloom bed sheets and towels have got a good market. I can assure the Members that their towels are nicer and look better and foreign markets want more of their towels. But according to this resolution they can get as much yarn as they want. Therefore, Sir, our request for reservation of bordered dhotis and coloured saris to the handloom industry is very reasonable. There is another point I want to say. The bogey of the consumer is always put before the people: ' if you prevent the mills from manufacturing bordered dhotis and coloured saris, then you are asking the consumer to pay more for the handloom cloth '. Well, I will give a few figures

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to show why we need not be afraid of that bogey. Coarse handloom cloth costs four annas a yard to produce and the poor man in our country wears it. My information is that similar cloth made in a mill costs five annas a yard. I am taking this information from the Handloom Weavers' Co-operatives' Report. If the handloom weavers get all the yarn they want and if all the yarn that is given to them is made out of Indian cotton, the cost will be appreciably diminished. There is one point I wish to tell you in this connection. To-day all yarn that is sent from the spinning mills to the weaving mills is at a considerably cheaper rate. But, for all the yarn that the spinning mills give to the weavers, the weavers have to pay something to the middle man also. This is one of the reasons why the handloom cloth is costlier. This is another instance where, I shall say, favouritism and partiality are shown to the mills. If the same facilities are given to the handloom industry and if yarn is supplied to the weavers directly from the mills, I daresay that the handloom weavers can produce cloth at as cheap a rate as the mills. It should not be forgotten that the handloom cloth lasts longer and after all, will not the citizens agree to pay a little more for patriotic reasons for the handloom cloth and alleviate the sufferings of millions of weavers who are to-day on the streets with nothing to eat? Let us go from district to district and I need hardly say that the problem of handloom weaver is as acute as the famine, the only difference being it may be more acute in one district and less in another. I feel therefore that the problem of handloom industry should be tackled at all levels.

"Sir, I am indeed very glad that I have been given an opportunity to place the resolution before the House and I must on this occasion—I do not know whether it is appropriate or correct—pay my tribute to the Hon. the Chief Minister who has been the biggest advocate of handloom industry and who has been tackling this problem with the Centre. I can only say that he requires our good wishes and support in approval of this resolution. Sir, it does not require big speeches and as this is a very small measure, I commend the resolution to the House and ask the Members to vote for it."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The motion before the House is—

* This House emphatically supports the view of the Government of Madras that in order to provide a stable market for the important and widespread cottage industry of Handloom Weaving in which, in this State alone 4½ millions of men and women subsist, the weaving of all bordered dhotie and coloured saris should be reserved to the handloom industry and that mills and powerlooms should not be permitted to weave such dhoties and saris. This House is further of opinion that the Central Government should take steps to make available for the handloom industry sufficient quantities of yarn, and in respect of counts of 40 and below, yarn spun out of Indian cotton so as not to burden the handloom industry with the higher price of imported cotton."

As there are a number of amendments, I will ask the hon. Members to formally move the amendments. Then the motion as well as the amendments will be before the House for discussion."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—"Sir, I beg to move—

'Add at the end the following :—

"This House is also of opinion that since the existing handlooms in Malabar are such that they cannot utilize

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the advantage of the proposed measure of 'reservation' to the full, the Government shall take necessary steps to help the industry to install suitable looms and other help to those of the handloom owners who actually deserve it, so that the existing unemployment and the consequent hardships be eradicated to some extent.' "

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, I second the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" Sir, we have not received the amendments."

MR. SPEAKER :—" They are being circulated now."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I beg to move—

' Add at the end after the words " imported cotton " the words " and also to reduce the price of the yarn."

' Add at the end the following :—

" This House is also further of opinion that the Central Government should immediately constitute Purchasing Boards for handloom clothes and find ways and means to see markets for the handloom clothes and urgently take steps to open gruel centres wherever it is necessary in Madras State out of the Central Relief Fund so as to save the life of so many unemployed weavers." "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, I beg to move—

' Add the following at the end :—

" This House is further of opinion that the Central Government and the Government of Madras should take steps to make available for the Handloom Industry yarn at production price." "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" Sir, I beg to move—

' Add the following words :—

" As a first charge on the total production of yarn in the country "

after the words " quantities of yarn " in the second sentence of the resolution.' "

SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ This House also recommends to the Government that steps should be taken—

(a) to take over the entire accumulated stock by the Government for disposal;

(b) to order the clothing needs of hospitals, Government offices, Local Boards, Municipalities, Railways, etc., from the handloom production;

(c) to allot a sum of Rs. 20 crores as was in practice prior to 1947 for granting subsidy to Handloom Industry, every year until the Industry regains prosperity; and

(d) to ban imports of all foreign textile goods.” ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘ In the second sentence after the words “ Yarn spun out of Indian cotton ” add the following :—

‘ at prices which prevailed in 1947.’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The amendments are all being circulated. The main motion as well as the amendments are now before the House. The Hon. Minister will reply to the debate to-morrow after lunch time. That is the agreement that has been come to.” 12-30 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I just want to suggest that the difficulty pointed out with regard to the circulation of the amendments might be overcome by the fact that to-day the discussion might go on in general terms, which are well understood, and to-morrow any particular points may be mentioned with reference to the amendments, if necessary.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The amendment are now being circulated.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ In that case, all right. I thought perhaps we might finish before lunch time to-morrow; but whatever has been agreed to already, I have no desire to depart from.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I fix fifteen minutes for each Member. As I said, the Hon. Minister will reply to the debate to-morrow after lunch time.”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH : “ అధ్యక్షా, ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో చేనేత పరిశ్రమ ఒకనాడు ఉన్నత స్థితిలోవుండి, ఈనాడు దేశంలో ఉంటూవున్నది. ఈనాడు యీ చేనేత పరిశ్రమకులు వివిధంగా జీవనం గడుపుతున్నారో తెలుసుకోవాలంటే, వాళ్లు యీ రోజులలో తిండికి తిండి, కట్టుబానికి గడ్డ లేక, అనేక వాదలకు లోనై కాలము గడపవలసివచ్చి, వారు ఆ వాదలు పడలేక వాళ్లు

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యితర ప్రాంతాలకు వెళ్తున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు : బొంబాయిలో textile mills లో ఉన్నటువంటి ఖాళీలు అందరు గుంటూరు, తెలింగాణ మొదలగు ప్రాంతాలనుండి వెల్లివస్తాయి. ఈనాడు ఇక్కడి పనిలేనందువల్ల, యీ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులు యీ వృత్తివదలి పోతున్నారు. దీనికి కారణం ఏమనగా నూలు సప్లయ లేకపోవడం, తయారైన గుడ్డుకు ఆమ్మకం లేకపోవడం. నూలుకు ధర రోజురోజుకు పెరిగిపోతున్నది. అంతకన్నా ప్రధానమైనటువంటి విషయము ఒకటివున్నది. మిల్లలలో తయారైనటువంటి నూలుకును, చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులవల్ల తయారైనటువంటి గుడ్డుకును వ్యత్యాసము గమనిస్తే, చేనేత గుడ్డు ఖర్చు కాకపోవటానికి కారణం బోధపడుచున్నది. యీ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులు హెచ్చు ధర పెట్టి, నూలుకొని గుడ్డును తయారుచేయలేని కారణంచేత, యీ చేనేతవారికి జీవన భృతి జరగక కుటుంబరక్షణకే చిక్కుచచ్చినది. ఈ చేనేతవారి కుటుంబములు ఒక రోజు, రెండు రోజులు, మూడు రోజులు వరసగా కష్టాలు చేస్తూ, చివరకు వారు చేనేత వృత్తిని మార్చుకొని వ్యవసాయం మొదలగు కులినాళి చేసుకొనేవారుగా మారుతున్నారు. ఈ చేనేతవారు ఈ దుస్థితికి రావడమునకు కారణము యీ నూలు ధర విపరీతముగా పెరగడమువల్లనే. ఇండియాలో ఉన్నటువంటి textile మిల్లువాడు తమకు ఉత్పత్తికి అవకాశమిచ్చి అందుకు తమకు ప్రాధాన్యం యివ్వాలని ఆన్నారు. కాని మిల్లువాడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేనేత గుడ్డలను మిల్లుగుడ్డల పోటీనుండి రక్షించుటకు తెచ్చినటువంటి తీర్మానమును బిహిషేట్ విషయంలో కొన్ని సవరణలకు లోబడి బలపరుచుచున్నాను. ఆ సవరణలన్నియు ప్రభుత్వంవారు స్వీకరించాలి. అవన్నియును విశేషపరచుటకు వాకు time కొద్దిగా వున్నందున యిప్పుడు వివరించలేకున్నాను. కాని యీ తీర్మానమును నేను విమర్శించక తప్పదు. మొదటిది, నూలు లీసుకొనివచ్చి యీ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులకు వడ్డమున చేర్చి విధముగా పంపిణీ చేస్తున్నారు. యీ నూలు సహకార సంఘాద్వారా పంపిణీ చేయించి, యీ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికుల నడపవలెను. అందుకు బహుళంగా మామ్రు వీపర్లకు యిచ్చి సహకారసంఘాలను చిన్న చూపు చూస్తున్నారు. అటుల కాకుండా సహకార సంఘాల ద్వారా వినియోగం చేసినప్పుడే, యీ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులకు ఆన్యాయము జరుగకుండా వ్రంతుంది. ఈ విషయము ప్రభుత్వంవారు ముఖ్యంగా గమనించాలి. అనేకమంది వ్యాపారస్తులు మామ్రు వీపర్లు యీ నూలు control ధరలకు కొని, blackmarket లో హెచ్చు ధరలకు అమ్ముతూ వున్న కారణంచేత, యీ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులు యింత హెచ్చు ధర పెట్టి కొనలేక పోతున్నారు. అందుచే చేనేత పరిశ్రమ అధివృద్ధి చెందలేకున్నది. అందువల్ల యీ నూలు పంపిణీ సహకార సంఘాద్వారా పంపిణీ చేయించినందుడల యీ పారిశ్రామికులకు న్యాయం జరుగుతుంది. 40 నెంబరు ఆంథకు లోపల రంగు మీరెల విషయంలో చేనేతవారికి రక్షణ యిస్తామంటున్నారు. నూలు 40 నెంబరు పెగానే అంటున్నదిగాని లోపుది అందడం లేదు. యీ పంపిణీ విషయంలోవున్న నిర్బంధాలన్నియు తొలగించాలి. అప్పుడే యీ పరిశ్రమ బాగు పడుతుంది ; పారిశ్రామికులు వృత్తి, ఉద్యమము సాగించి జీవితగలుగుదురు.

“రెండవది, చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులవల్ల తయారయ్యే గుడ్డు నలభై నెంబరు ఆంథకు తక్కువగా వ్రంతున్నది. మిల్లలనుండి ఇందుకు కావలసిన నెంబరుగల నూలు సప్లయ కావడం లేదు. ఇవిగాక అన్నిరకాల రంగులుగల మీరెలు, వివిధ కార్డులుగల ధోవతులు యీ పారిశ్రామికులచేత తయారుచేయించి, గట్టుచాటు ధరకు, నష్టముచెచ్చినను, ప్రభుత్వం భరించి అయినా రేటును తగ్గించి అమ్మించుటకు సహకార సంఘాల ద్వారా ఈమి యివ్వవలెను. యిటువంటి వీలును కలుగజేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు పూనుకొంటేనేగాని పారిశ్రామికులకు సహాయముచేయ వీలండదు.

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“ మూడవది, ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులచేత తయారుచేయించ బడ్డ చీరలు, దోవతులు సహకార సంఘాలద్వారా తయారుచేయించి అమ్మిండుటకు హమీ యివ్వవలెను. యీ రంగు చీరలు తయారుచేయుటలో మన ముద్రాసు రాష్ట్రము మొదటిదిగావున్నది. నూలు చాలినంత యిస్తే, యీ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులు బట్ట ఉత్పత్తి యొక్కనే చేస్తామంటున్నారు. ఆ దోవకు మన్నించి అట్లు సహాయము చేయనియెడల యీ చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు చాలా ప్రమాదము కలుగుతుంది. యీ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకొని చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులు తయారుచేసే బట్టను అమ్మి టకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు హమీ యివ్వాలి. వీరు తయారుచేసే గుడ్డ గజానికి ధర విపరీ తంగా పెంచితే, గానీవారికి కష్టంకావుంటుంది. కొనుగోలుదారులను వారి తాహతులను నునస్సులో ఉంచుకోవలెనని చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులను యీ సందర్భంలో చేడుకుంటున్నాను. వచ్చాకు యీ 0-6-0 ల వంతున కిరువునివారిని స్త్రీలుగా చేనేతవారికి కూలి యిస్తామని, ఆ విధంగా వుంచేస్తే, నెలకు ఒక్కొక్క కుటుంబానికి యీ 15 లు వస్తుందని, ఆ విధంగా వుంచేయించని రాయ్ ప్రజావిక బకటి నెలిన గుడ్డవున్నాడు. దీనివల్ల కుటుంబం బరగదు. ఇట్లుగాక నెలకు సరిపోయే నూలు అయినను యిస్తే బ్రతుక్కి యొక్క చేస్తామంటున్నాడు. యీ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులను ప్రోత్సహించాలి. ఇట్లు యీ 0-6-9 వంతున కూలిరేటు యిచ్చిన యెడల నెలకు రాయ్ ఒక్కొక్క కుటుంబానికి యీ 15 లకు మించి రానీనివారే అంగీకరిస్తున్నారు. ఈ స్వల్పరా డితో వారి కుటుంబపోషణ జరుగదు. ఈ రూ 15 లతోటి నాలుగు అయిదుగురు బ్రండే కుటుంబం మెట్లు జీవనం జరుగుతుంటే ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఆలోచించాలి. కాబట్టి ప్రతి కుటుంబానికి సరిపోయేటటువంటి నూలు సప్లయ చేయించినయెడల వారి జీవనమునకు అవకాశము ఉంటుంది. దేశం అంతటను యేనాయ కుడు వచ్చి మాట్లాడిననూ అధికోత్పత్తి అధికోత్పత్తి అని అంటున్నాడు. అధికోత్పత్తికి అవకాశం కల్పించడంపోతే, తయారుచేసే వస్తులను అమ్ముడుపోతే అధికోత్పత్తి ఎట్లు చేయగలరు? అందువల్ల ఎవ్వరినైనా కుటుంబం అధికోత్పత్తి చేయటానికిని, యీ నూలు సరఫరా తగ్గిపోవటాన్నివల్లను యీ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికుల తిండిలేక మలమల చూడి పోతున్నారు. యీ చేనేత పరిశ్రమను ప్రభుత్వమువారు ముందుకు తేగలిగితే యీ కార్మికుల ఆందోళన తగ్గుతుంది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు వారికి సహకార సంఘాలద్వారా, ధన సహాయముచేసి గుడ్డలను తయారుచేయించి, అమ్మించినట్లుంటే, వీ యొక్క జీవనభృతి చాగుతుడు తుండని నమ్మకముతో వెళ్తుంటాను. వీరికి యీ నూలు సరఫరా తగ్గవండువల్ల వీరు చాలా నిరుత్సాహులయ్యారు. వీరికి కొనుగోలు శక్తిగూడ పూర్తిగా వణింది. ఇటువంటివారికి ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగు సహాయముచేసి యీ చేనేత పరిశ్రమను వృద్ధికి తెస్తేనేగాని, యీ పరిశ్రమ చాగువడదు. ఈ రక్షణలో కలంకారి నేర్పిండుకు తగిన వసతులు కల్పించాలి. ఖద్దరుకు కూడా అవకాశం యివ్వవలెను. ఈ నాడు పట్టెనట్టి అనేకులు యిది ఒక కుటీరపరిశ్రమగా ఎంచి ఖద్దరు తయారు చేస్తున్నారు. యిది యిప్పుడు చాలా హిసస్థితిలో వున్నది. కాబట్టి యీ చేనేతవారిచేత దోవతులు, చీరలే కాకుండా ఖద్దరు పరిశ్రమ గూడ జతపరచి అధికార నిత్యా సహాయం చేయాలి. ఖద్దరును పోషించ కంకణం కట్టుకొని, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం అధికారానికి వచ్చి, దాని రక్షణ అంటూ తెచ్చిన నియమ నిర్బంధాల మూలంగా ఖద్దరు పరిశ్రమ విస్తరించే బదులు క్షీణించిపోయింది. కావలెననివారికి గూడా ఖద్దరు లభించడం కష్టం అయిపోయింది. యీ విషయములో మన రాష్ట్రములో అనేకమంది అభిలాషకలిగినవారు కలరు. ఈ ఖద్దరు పరిశ్రమలో చేయి కాల్యుకొని అధివృద్ధి చేయుటకు అవకాశములు అనేకములు ఉండి చేయలేకపోతున్నారు. ఖద్దరు పట్టుకుకుగూడా రక్షణ యిచ్చి, దానిని ఈ నియమనిర్బంధాల వాదననుండి

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వదలించి ఖద్దరు గ్రామ పరిశ్రమగా కుటీర పరిశ్రమగా మన గలుగుపట్టు ప్రభుత్వం సహాయం చేయాలి. ఖద్దరుతుండు గుడ్డలకు రిజర్వే ప్రత్యేకంగా యివ్వాలి. యీ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించగలందులకు కోరుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వము వారు యిప్పుడు తెచ్చిన తీర్మానమువల్ల చేసేత కార్మికులు యేదో సహాయము కాగలదని చాలా ఆశపడుచున్నారు. వీరికి నూలు సరిఫరా సక్రమంగా బరిగిపోయినందున, వారికి జీవనభృతికి వచ్చే ఆదాయము చాలనందున, కుటుంబి కోపలకుగాను వారి యొక్క మగ్గాలను తాకట్టుపెట్టుకొన్నవారుకూడా అనేక మంది గలరు. క్రత్తిపాడులో మగ్గాలు మూడు, నాలుగు రూపాయలకు తాకట్టుపెట్టి, అది వదలివేకోలేక వదులుకున్నవారున్నారు. యీ మగ్గాలు మాస్టరు వీవర్లు యితరులకు యిచ్చి, ఆ నూలు తాము తీసుకొని లాభాలు గడించుచున్నారు. వీటి ఫలితంగా యీ చేసేత కార్మికులు, యీ చేసేత వృత్తి వదలిపెట్టి వ్యవసాయసూలిలుగా మారియున్నారు. అందువల్ల చేతంతో చేసేత పరిశ్రమ అనేది లేకుండా పోయే స్థితి దావరించే ప్రమాదం కూడా కనిపించుచున్నది. యీ గత అయిదు సంవత్సరములనుంచి యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ చేసేత పరిశ్రమను సమర్థిస్తూ ప్రేమతోచూచి, మిల్లు యజమానులను ప్రోత్సహించి యున్నారు. వీరి వృత్తిని నశింపజేసి మిల్లు యజమానులను ప్రోత్సహించుట న్యాయము కాదు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ చేసేత పార్మికుల ప్రోత్సహించుటకు అవికాశము యీ తీర్మానముద్వారా యిప్పించగలరని కోరుతున్నాను. చేసేతవారికి 20 వ నెంబరు నూలును విరివిగా సప్లయ చేయించవలెను. పూర్వమునుంచి వీరు యీ వృత్తివల్లనే బ్రతుకుతున్నారు. వ్యవసాయవృత్తికి పోవడం అంటే, వీరిని నిరుద్యోగిలను చేయడం, వ్యవసాయ సూలిలో అధిక సంఖ్యాకులుగా చేరి పోటీలు పెంచడమవుతుంది. ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు తెచ్చిన తీర్మానము ఆవరణయోగ్యము చేయక పోయినట్లయితే, అది వృథాగా కాగితముమీదనే వున్నదవుతుంది. ఇందుకుగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ పరిశ్రమకు తగిన protection యివ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇది మరలాకు మా గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో హేమలత textile mill ఒకటి ఉన్నది. దాని నూలు అంతయు సహకార సంఘముల కివ్వకుండా వ్యాపారస్థులకు మాస్టరు వీవర్ల ద్వారా పంపకం చేస్తున్నది. ఈ వ్యాపారులు ఆయా గ్రామాలలో అమ్మకండా మద్రాసు వగైరా బస్టీలకు రహస్యంగా చేరవేసి దొంగ మార్కెట్టులో అమ్ముకోనుచున్నారు. దీనినే చేసేత పార్మికులకు అధిక ఫిరలకు కొని నేయిందూ కట్టనట్టాల పావుచున్నారు. కాబట్టి సహకార సంఘాలద్వారా యీ చేసేత పరిశ్రమకు ప్రభుత్వం వారు తగినంత బాధ్యత వహిస్తూ కావలసిన protection చాలలో యివ్వడం కాకుండా యీలాంటి మిల్లుల నూలును చేసేత సంఘాలద్వారా సరాసరి అందించాలి. సహకార సంఘాలలో చేరనివారి సంగతి మాకేమీ పట్టించుట లాభించదు. అందరికి అన్ని సౌకర్యాలు కలిగించి సహకార సంఘాలలో చేరేట్టట్లు చూడాలి. ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగినటుంటి ధన సహాయము చేయాలి. యీ చేసేత పరిశ్రమకు ఎటువంటి protection లేని కారణముచేత దెబ్బతినుచున్నది. తాకట్టుపెట్టుకున్న మగ్గాలను వదలించి, మరల ఆమలుగా పెట్టించవలెను. మా సరైనవల్లి తాలూకాలో అనేక మగ్గాలు పనిలేకుండా ఉన్నవి. నూలు సరిఫరా కానందువల్ల వీటికి ఆధ్వాన్నపు స్థితిపట్టింది. వారివల్ల తయారుచేయబడే గుడ్డను ప్రభుత్వమువారి అమ్మించే ఏర్పాట్లుచేయవలెను. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వమువారు హామీ యిచ్చుటకు పూనుకొనవలెను. ప్రభుత్వము యిచ్చే హామీతోకూడా సహకార సంఘాలద్వారా ఈ చేసేత పార్మికులకు తయారుచేసే గుడ్డను నేయించి, అమ్మించినట్లయితే యీ పరిశ్రమ దెబ్బతినటానికి సామకాశము ఉండదు. ఈ అవికాశాన్ని పురస్కరించుకొని చేసేత పార్మికులకు బిక్రీ ఉద్యమాన్ని నిర్మించి యీ యివ్వబడగల సౌకర్య

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అయినా ఉంటే దాన్ని పూర్తిగా పొందగలాలి. ప్రభుత్వము వారు తగు సహాయము యీ చేసేత పారిశ్రామికపరమైనది, గుడ్డయొక్క quality ని improve చేస్తే, మిల్లులతో పోటీకి తయారుకాగలదు. మిల్లులలో 40 సెంటులకు తక్కువ నూలుకు పని ఉండదు. అందువల్ల యీ చేసేతవారికి జీవకోపాధికి తరుగు ఉండవలసి నా దృఢపశ్చిక్కు. రాయలసీమలో ఆనేక చోట్ల చేసేత పారిశ్రామికము అనేకమంది మగాలు వున్నవి. వారికి పని లేనందున యీ మగాలు వృధాపడివున్నవి. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వము వారిని కోరే ముఖ్యమైన విషయమేమిటంటే యీ చేసేతవారికి సహకార సంచాలద్వారా తగు సహాయము, నూలు విరివిగా సరఫరాచేయించి, ప్రభుత్వ హామీతో గుడ్డను తయారుచేయించి ఆమ్మిచేయడాలు చేస్తే యీ చేసేత పారిశ్రామికలయొక్క కష్టాలు తగ్గడమే కాకుండా వారి జీవకోపాధిని శాస్త్రతమంగా నిర్వహించేయవలగునని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతూ, యీ తీర్మానమును నేను చెప్పిన సవరణలకు లోబడి బలపరుస్తూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—“ శ్రీమంతులగారి అవగతము ! నమ్రత తేజశక్తిలె మిగిలిన పురాతనమైన ఇర్రావతి తోటల్లో ఉన్న విలువాయము ; మరలెప్పుడు కైకతెలల్లో నెరవేరుతెలల్లోనూ, నమ్రత నాడె నెరవేరుతెలల్లో మిగిలిన అన్నత నిలయిలిరున్నది ఉరు కాలతెలల్లో .”

AN HON. MEMBER :—“ Why not speak in English? ”

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—“ No objection. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the two ancient industries in our country are agriculture and weaving. These two industries, though very ancient, and though they have had much of lip sympathy in the past from many previous Governments, have not received substantial help, and not much of help worth the name has been done to these two industries. I am glad that at least this time, the Government have come forward with a proposal to substantially help the weaving industry. Sir, the weaving industry has a wide reputation throughout this country and throughout the world. Members of this Assembly who live in places where these weavers live in large numbers will realise their condition just at present. Even in the so-called famine-stricken Rayalaseema district, the condition of the people is not so bad as the condition of the weavers. It is very difficult for them to get yarn for weaving, and such quantity as they get is not enough for weaving, even for ten days in the month. And that yarn which they get is got only at a greater cost than the yarn which is given to the composite mills. The composite mills get the yarn at a cheaper rate, because they are not liable to sales tax and other taxes. Therefore, the cost of production by the mills is cheaper than cost of production by handloom ; when handloom cloth is thus costlier, naturally, the weavers are not able to compete successfully with the organized industries, such as the Ahmedabad Mills and the Bombay Mills. It is no wonder, therefore, that the wage that the handloom weaver gets is not even a living wage. Considering all these circumstances and the actual plight to-day the handloom weaver is in—which I am sure every Member of this Assembly realises—I earnestly appeal to all to support this resolution wholeheartedly.”

(Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar rose to speak.)

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Does the hon. Member want to speak in Malayalam? "

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Yes, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the hon. Member wants to speak in Malayalam, let me say that we have not got a Malayalam reporter to-day; such members as want to speak in Malayalam are requested to send a copy of their speeches to the office."

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p.m.

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" മനുഷ്യരായ സഭാംഗനവർ കളെ, ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് സാമ്രാജ്യത്വത്തിന്റെ ക്രൂരമായ അക്രമങ്ങളെ ചെറുത്തു നമ്മുടെ മേൽത്തായ ദേശീയ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ലക്ഷ്യവും കോടിക്കണക്കിലുള്ള തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ക്യാഗസുദരമായ സേവനത്തെയും മാത്രം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന നമ്മുടെ നെയ്ത്തു വ്യവസായം അന്വേതകർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കരകരമായ അനുസരണമാണ് ഈ ദേശീയ വ്യവസായത്തിലേപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള തൊഴിലാളികൾ പട്ടിണിമരണങ്ങൾക്കും വീട്ടു മുട്ടിക്കുന്ന നരകയാതനകൾക്കും വിധേയരായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്ന് കൈയ്ക്കുത്തറ വ്യവസായം ചെന്നൈയിലുള്ള നാശനഷ്ടത്തിൽനിന്നും അതിനെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുവാനും ദരിദ്രനായ നാശനഷ്ട നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടുകാർ ചുരുങ്ങിയ വിലക്ക് നഗ്നരായ മനുഷ്യർ ഇണിയ്ക്കുന്നത് കിട്ടുന്നതിന്നു സാധ്യത ഉണ്ടാകുവാനും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രമേയം വിജയകരമായിട്ടും സാധ്യതയുണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു വ്യക്തമാണ്. എന്നാൽ വൈകിയവേളയിലേക്കിലും ഈ വ്യവസായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും അതിലേപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള തൊഴിലാളികളെക്കുറിച്ചും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചിന്തിക്കുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നതിനെ ഞാൻ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്നു.

" രോഗത്തെ മരുന്നാക്കുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഈ പ്രമേയം നടപ്പിൽ വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ കൂടി മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുടത്തോളം ഏറെയും അപ്രയോജനികമാണെന്നും പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കുശേഷം മടിയില്ല. മലബാറിലെ കൈത്തറിയിൽനിന്നു നന്നു കിട്ടിട്ട്, കോട്ടിട്ട്, ടവർ എന്നിവയാണ്. ഇവ അവിടെ നെയ്യുന്നത് 32 അംഗുലമുള്ള മറ്റുണ്ടാലാണ്. സാരിയും ഭോത്തിയും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനാവശ്യമായ 42-52 വരെയുള്ള മറ്റുണ്ടാൾ അവിടെ വിറ്റുമാണ്. മലബാറിൽ കൈത്തറി വ്യവസായത്തിലേപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും ഇടത്തരക്കാരാണ്. 5-20 വരെ മറ്റുണ്ടാൾവെച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നവർ സാധ്യതയുള്ള ഇടത്തരക്കാരാണ്. ഇവരാണ് ഭൂരിപക്ഷം. മാത്രമല്ല സാ.സ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ മറ്റു ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വ്യത്യസ്തമായിട്ടും മലബാറിൽ ഹാളി അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലാണ് കൈത്തറി വ്യവസായം പ്രധാനമായിട്ടുള്ളത്. മലബാറിലെ പ്രത്യേക പരിതസ്ഥിതി പരിഗണിച്ചു പ്രത്യേക നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടേ മതിയാകൂ. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ഉന്നയിച്ച റിസർവേഷൻ നടപ്പിൽ വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിന്നാവശ്യമായ വെക്കർമെന്റോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന്നും മറ്റു അത്യാവശ്യമായി വേണ്ടുന്ന പണം ചിലവുകൾ വാങ്ങുന്നതിന്നും ന്യായമായ സാധ്യതയുള്ള പാപ്പറായി കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ചെറുകിട ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കയ്യിലില്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റുതന്നെ പ്രത്യേക പരിഗണനയിൽ ധനവും മറ്റു സഹായവും ചെയ്യേ മതിയാവുമല്ല. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഈ പ്രമേയം പാസ്സാക്കി സ്വയം കൃതാർത്ഥതയടയാമെന്നുമാത്രം. ഈ വ്യവസായം തകരുന്നതിനുള്ള അടിസ്ഥാന കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആരോപിച്ചിരിക്കുമല്ലോ, നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ചരക്കുകൾ വാങ്ങുന്നവർ ആകെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ 90% വരുന്ന കൂടിക്കാരാണ്. ഇവർ തുണി വാങ്ങാത്തത് അതിനോടുള്ള വൈരാഗ്യംകൊണ്ടല്ല. പിന്നെയും അവരുടെ വാങ്ങാനുള്ള കഴിവ് (purchasing power) പാരമ്പര്യത്തോളം താണുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നതാണ്. കേന്ദ്രാഭ്യന്തര കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ക്രീണതയെക്കുറിച്ച് വലിപ്പിക്കാതെ, അവരുടെ കയ്യിൽ പണമുണ്ടാകാതെ, കുരിച്ചും വ്യവസായത്തെ പുരോഗമിപ്പിക്കാൻ സാധ്യമല്ല. അതുപോലെയോ വാങ്ങാൻ പാടുത്തോളം ഇന്നത്തേതിൽനിന്നും പകുതിയെങ്കിലും കുറയ്ക്കുക എന്നതു മരു വിറ്റു പരിക്കുണ്ടാകുമല്ല. ഇന്ന് ഇവിടെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു മാത്രമാണ്. രാജ്യം പക്ഷം അദ്ധ്വാനിക്കുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാരെ മിതമായ ആവശ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ട അന്നവും വസ്ത്രവും വാങ്ങുന്നതിന്നു കഴിവുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ അഭ്യന്തരകമ്പോളം ഉണ്ടാക്കാത്ത എല്ലാ പരിക്കാരവും വെറും വഞ്ചന മാത്രമാണ്.

" മലബാറിലെ 50,000 തോളം തനികൾ ചിറകുൽ താലൂക്കിൽമാത്രം ഇതിലെ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള, 1 ലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന കുടുംബങ്ങൾ പട്ടിണിയിലാണ്. ഈ ള്ളവ

3rd November 1952] [Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar]

സ്ഥിതി കഴിഞ്ഞ 8 മാസമായി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ അടിക്കടി വെട്ടത്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതു പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ ഒരു ചെറുവരിൽപോലും പൊക്കത്തു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നയം പ്രതിഷേധാർഹവും കുറുകറുവുമാണ്. മലബാറിൽ കണ്ണൂർ, പാലക്കാട്, കോഴി കോട്ട മുതലായ പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ കോളറ ബാധിച്ച പ്രദേശങ്ങളായി ഗവണ്മെന്റുതന്നെ പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. പട്ടിണി കിടക്കുന്ന, തൊഴിലാളികളെയാണ് ക്ഷാമവും തജ്ജന്യമായ കോളറയും ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. അടിയന്തരമായ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിനു പുറമെ സൗജന്യ റേഷനും കഞ്ഞിവിഴ്ത്തൽ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ തുറക്കലും ഉടൻ അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മലബാറിൽനിന്നും ഈ കൈത്തറി വ്യവസായം സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിന്നു പല പ്രധാന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു സമർപ്പിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. സാമ്പത്തിക കച്ചവടത്തിന്നു രക്ഷ നേടുവാൻ തൊഴിലാളികളെ ക്ലേശപ്പെടുത്താതെതന്നെ ഉല്പാദനചിലവു കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ എക്സിമിൽ റെയിറിനിൽനിന്നു റേൽ കൊടുക്കുക. കേന്ദ്രീകൃതമായ ചായം മുക്കൽ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുക. വിപണന നികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഈ ചരക്കുകളെ ഒഴിവാക്കുക, കെട്ടികിടക്കുന്ന ചരക്കുകൾ ഏറ്റെടുത്തും, കയ്യിടുന്നവർക്ക് സബ്സിഡി നൽകിയും വിദേശ കമ്പോളം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ പരിശ്രമിച്ചും മറ്റും പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്ന തൊഴിലാളി സംഘടനകളും ജനപ്രതിനിധികളും പലവുമുൾക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി അടിയന്തരമായും മലബാറിലെ ആയിരമായിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു അടിയന്തര രക്ഷനൽകിയും വ്യവസായത്തെ സംരക്ഷിച്ചും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അതിന്റെ ഈ വ്യവസായത്തോടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്ന സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഹാൻഡ് പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ പ്രമേയം ഒരു ഭൂമിത്തുറവാൻ മാത്രമായിരിക്കും. മറ്റു ഉപ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളെ പറ്റിത്തന്നെത്തോടൊപ്പം ഞാൻ എന്റെ ഉപകേന്ദ്രം അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതിന്നു ഈ തരമോടുകൂടിയിരിക്കുന്നു."

*SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఇప్పుడు చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి సమస్యనుంచి ఇక్కడ వర్త జరుగుచున్నది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు చేసేత కార్మికుల విషయంలో చాలా ప్రత్యేక శ్రద్ధ వహిస్తుంటు చెప్పుకున్నారు. దానిని నేను కాదనడంలేదు. అయితే ఈ విషయంలో వారు వెంటనే చేయవలసిన ముఖ్యమైన వనూ కొన్ని ఉన్నవి. ఇప్పుడు మన రాష్ట్రములో చేసేత కార్మికులకు ఈ దుస్థితి రావడానికి కారణమేమిటో ఇప్పుడు దీనిలో ఎంత blackmarketing జరుగుచున్నదనే విషయము రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి తెలియకపోవచ్చును. కాని ఈ విషయాలు వారి కోటిసుకు లీసుకువచ్చినా గూడా ఈ blackmarket ను ఈనాటికైనా సరే అరికట్టగలుగుతున్నారా అంటే అదిబూడా లేదు. అలాంటప్పుడు మనము కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఈ విషయమున వాల్చిడిచేయడంబూడా అవసరమయిస్తుంది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు వెంటనే ఈ blackmarket ను అరికట్టి, రక్షణం నూలు ధర తగ్గేటటువంటి వర్యలు లీసుకొంటేనేగాని చేసేత కార్మికుల వట్ల వారి వాధ్యతను నిర్వహించిన వారనుకూట వీలులేదు. అందువల్ల వెంటనే ఎక్కడోకొట్టే blackmarket జరుగుచున్నదో, దానిని అరికట్టడానికి మన ప్రభుత్వము వెంటనే పూనుకోవాలి. ఈ రీతిగా చేస్తేనే మనము కొంతవరకైనా పరిస్థితులు చక్కబెట్టినవారవుతాము. ప్రస్తుతము నూలు ధర వివరీతంగా ఉంది. 1947 వ సంవత్సరంనుంచి అంచనా వేసుకొని cotton, నూలు ధరలు పోల్చి చూచుకొన్నట్లయితే, ఈనాడు నూలు ధర కొద్ది రెట్లు అధికంగా ఉందని గుర్తించవలసియిస్తుంది. ఈ నూలు ధరలు హెచ్చడానికి కారకులైన నూలు మిల్లు యజమానులవట్ల ధరలు పెంచకుండా చేయటంకు మన రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం విమిచేస్తూ ఉంది అని శ్రద్ధిస్తున్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అనేక చోట్ల ఉపన్యాసాలు చేస్తూ యుంటారు. వారి ఉపన్యాసాలను ప్రతి ఒక చోట నేను జాగ్రత్తగా గమనించుచున్నాను. కాని ఒకచోటైనా సరే వారు వివరీతంగా పెరియన్నటువంటి ఈ నూలు ధరలను తగ్గిచేటటువంటి సూచన చేయకుండా ఉండడం కడుశోచనీయమైన విషయము. కనుక వారికి నా విజ్ఞప్తి యేమిటంటే, వారికి ఆ మిల్లు యజమానులవీడ ఉన్నటువంటి పలుకుబడినంతా వినియోగించి వెంటనే నూలు ధరలు తగ్గిట్లు చేయవలెను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ కార్యమును తేలికగా చేయ

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [3rd November 1952]

వచ్చును. చేనేత కార్మికులకు సహాయము చేయుటకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము వైగూడ వొత్తిడి అవసరమే కావచ్చు కాని మన చేతులలో ఉన్న టువంటి మన బాధ్యత అయిన టువంటి ఈ మిల్లు యజమానులపై వొత్తిడిచేసి ధరలు తగ్గించేపని ఎందుకు చేయుటలేదో నాకు అర్థం కావడంలేదు. మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో చూసినట్లయితే, అక్కడ 20 నెంబరు, 30 నెంబరు నూలు వంచలు, వీరలు కూడ ఈ రోజున అమ్మలేక పోతున్నారు. ఎందుకనగా వారి కొనుగోలు శక్తి పూర్తిగా నశిపోయింది. ప్రజలందరూ డబ్బు లేకుండా, ఆస్థానరమైన గుడ్డలుకూడ కొనలేకపోతున్నారు. కనుక ప్రజలయొక్క కొనుగోలు శక్తిని అభివృద్ధిపరచవలసిన బాధ్యతకూడ ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఉన్నది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము దీనికి పూనుకొనవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. దీనికి తోడు వారికి ఇతర పన్నులు కూడా వేసినచో ఆ శక్తి పూర్తిగా నశించి మార్కెట్టు లేకుండాపోతుంది. ఆనెటటువంటి economy సిద్ధాంతాన్ని గూడా గుర్తించవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. కనుక మన మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విషయాల్ని గుర్తించి, కేవలం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము మీదనే ఆధారపడకుండా, ప్రజలయొక్క దృష్టిని కేవలం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమునకు మరల్చకుండా మన ప్రభుత్వపు బాధ్యతను చుట్టూముగా నిర్వహించవలసియుంటుంది. కేవలం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వముదే బాధ్యత అని అనిపించి వీలులేదు. ఇదివరకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము సహాయము చేస్తుందని ఆశించిన చాలా విషయాలు విఫలమైనవి. అదేవిధంగా చేనేత కార్మికుల విషయము కూడా విఫలమైందనే విషయాన్ని మన ప్రభుత్వము అంగీకరించి ఈ లీర్వానాన్ని తీసుకొని వచ్చిందని చెప్పవచ్చును. ఈ లీర్వానాన్ని అంగీకరిస్తూ మన రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వమునకు కొన్ని ఆశ్రయపరమైన టువంటియు మన ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క బాధ్యత అయిన టువంటియు కొన్ని సూచనలు చేయవలసిన అవసరమున్నది గనుక దీనికి కొన్ని సవరణలు తీసుకురావలసినవి. 20 నెంబరు, 30 నెంబరు నూలు వీరల విషయంచూసి నట్లయితే, ఇవి చాలా చోట్ల ఎక్కువ ధరలకు అమ్మడం జరుగుతున్నది. వీటినికూడ కొనలేకుండా వున్నారు. ఈ 20, 30 నెంబరు నూలుకూడా చాలాచోట్ల దొరకడం లేదు. 60 నెంబరు నూలు కావలసినచోట, 20 నెంబరు, 30 నెంబరు నూలు సరఫరాచేయడం, 20 నెంబరు, 30 నెంబరు కావలసినచోట 60 నెంబరు సరఫరాచేయడం జరుగుతున్నది. తరువాత ఈ నూలు blackmarket లో అమ్మడం జరుగుతున్నది. ఈ విషయాల్ని తేలికగా పరిష్కారం చేయడానికి అవకాశమున్నప్పటికీ కూడా ఇదివరకు మన రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వము దీనికి పూనుకొనకుండా ఉన్నందుకు విచారస్తున్నాను.

“మరొక విషయాన్ని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. సోల్ అఫ్రికాకు నెల్లూరు, జిల్లా నుండి, చిత్రూరు జిల్లాలోని కాళహస్తినుండి ఒక రకమైన టువంటి గుడ్డ ఎగుమతి ఆశ్రయముంటుంది. ఈ సరఫరాకు చెల్లారాంవారిని విజెంట్లుగా చేసినారు. వారికే ఈ విషయములో monopoly అంతా ఇచ్చారు. ఈ విషయంలో చెల్లారాంవారు నేనేటటువంటి అన్యాయము ఇంతా, అంతా అని చెప్పడానికి వీలులేదు. వీరుచేసే అన్యాయాలవల్ల, చేనేత కార్మికులు నానాబాధలుపడి గుడ్డ నేయడానికిగూడ విముఖత జెందుతున్నారు. వారికి కష్టపడి పనిచేసినదానికి కూలినూడ గిట్టదు. కనుక ఈ చెల్లారాం గుత్త వ్యాపారాన్ని ఈ పద్ధతిని వెంటనే రద్దు చేయవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. కనుక మన మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విషయమున వెంటనే చర్య తీసుకోవలసియున్నది. ఈ మార్పులన్నీ వెంటనే అచరణలో పెట్టవలెను. ఇప్పుడు మన ప్రభుత్వము ఈ లీర్వానాన్ని సమీక్షించుటకు ఉంచి వారి అభిప్రాయాన్ని అడుగుతున్నారు. కాని ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేయవలసిన ముఖ్యమైన కొన్ని పనులుచేస్తూ కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువైగూడ వొత్తిడితేనే చాలా బాగుంటుందని, అప్పుడే చేనేత కార్మికులపట్ల మన ప్రభుత్వపు బాధ్యతను నిర్వహించినట్లవుతుందని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి విజ్ఞప్తి

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నున్న వాధ్యతను నిర్వహించకుండా, కేవలం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని బయటపెడుతూ, తప్పు అంతయు వారిపైనే మోపి, తమ కర్తవ్యాన్ని కప్పి వుంచుకొంటుంది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తిరుపతిలో మాట్లాడినప్పుడు ఏవేవో సమస్యలు చెప్పారుగాని, తిరుపతిలో ఉన్నటువంటి నూలు మిల్లును ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని దానిని ఎందుకు నడిపించకూడదు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. నూలు ధర తగ్గి సరిగా సరఫరా కావలసినట్లు, ఇటువంటి పనులు చేయవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. కొన్ని లక్షల రూపాయలతో ఈ మిల్లును తీసుకొని ప్రభుత్వము నడవవచ్చును. రాయలసీమ అంటే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఇప్పుడుతో మాట్లాడుతున్నారంటారు అని చెప్పుచున్నారు. నిజముగా వారికి రాయలసీమమీద ప్రేమ ఉన్నట్లులే కోసినము ఈ నూలు మిల్లుల అభివృద్ధిపైనే చేసి నట్లునా మనకు ఈ నూలు సమస్య పరిష్కారమవుతుంది. అటువంటి అవకాశాలన్నప్పుడు ఈ ప్రభుత్వము ఎందుకు ఈ మిల్లును తీసుకొని నడవకూడదు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఒక వేళ ప్రభుత్వము బిల్లింగుకు మొదలగువాటికి డబ్బులేదని అంటారేమో, అయితే అందుకు తిరుపతిలో దేవుని డబ్బు చాలా ఉన్నది గదా, దానిని వాడవచ్చును. దేవుని డబ్బు సరిగా వెచ్చించుటకు ఇంతకంటే ఉభయకార్యము లేదు అని చెప్పుచున్నాను. చేనేత కార్మికులకు నూలు సప్లై చేసి వారికి జీవనోపాధిని కల్పించేటటువంటి ఉభయకార్యముకంటే, తిరుపతి దేవుని డబ్బు సమస్యనియోగము చేయటమవరకే ఉభయకార్యము ఉండదు.

“తరువాత ముఖ్యముగా నా సవరణ విషయము చెప్పి దీనిని సభ్యులందరున్నూ, ప్రభుత్వమున్నూ అంగీకరించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. Production రేటుకే నూలు ప్రజలకు అందేట్లు చేస్తూ, వాటి ధరలు ప్రజల కొనుగోలు శక్తికి అందుబాటులో ఉండేట్లు చేయవలెను. కొనుగోలుశక్తి ఈ నాడు ప్రజలలో క్షీణించిపోతున్నది. ప్రజలు గడ్డలు కొనుగోలులేక పోతున్నారు. అందువలన రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి వంతువర్తన తమపనులకుబడిని వినియోగించి గుడ్డల మిల్లుల యజమానులచే production రేటుకే నూలు చేనేత కార్మికులకు ఉపయోగపడేలా సా సవరణను అంగీకరించవలసిన కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా చేసినప్పుడే, మనము చేనేత కార్మికులకు కొంతవరకు గాకపోయినా, కొంతవరకైనా సహాయము చేసినవారవుతామని లేకపోయిన మన వాధ్యతను కప్పివుంచుకొంటుంది. కనుక ఈ సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support wholeheartedly the resolution brought before the House by the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Hon. Dr. Krishna Rao. I must confess I am no expert on questions relating to the handloom industry but I believe there can be no two opinions on this question. It has been an indigenous trade which has been developed for centuries and has earned the reputation from all quarters in the world. But in the recent past this trade has fallen on evil days and it is but proper that the Government should think of reservation of certain kinds of cloth for the industry so as to give it some breathing time to prolong and regain its life since it is fast dying. My friends on this side have been reiterating the fact that due to the fall of this industry, there have been certain instances of starvation deaths, but friends on the Government side will not admit that there has been any death due to the fall in this trade. All I wish to state with regard to this question from our side is that we are giving unequivocal and unambiguous support

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for the motion brought by the Hon. the Minister for Industries. Sir, an impression has been going round in our State that only the Hon. the Chief Minister of our State is interested in this industry. To be plain, Mr. Speaker, even though the resolution has been moved in this House by the Government, I wish to submit that the entire population of our State is interested in this subject. I want to impress upon the Hon. the Finance Minister that they could not arrogate to themselves the privilege that they alone are interested in this trade. May I, in this connexion, point out to you, Sir, that other States also like Bombay, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh apart from our State are interested in this kind of reservation being made to the handloom industry, but the trouble is that the Governments of those States are not so bold as ours and they are not prepared to embark upon this kind of bold adventure and that is the reason why this trade has been getting step-motherly treatment? It is because they are timid and they fear that the Central Government will be offended if they express their views freely as our Government are now trying to do. I would even request the Government that in addition to these two reservations, we should provide for further reservations in respect of towels and bed-sheets and these should also be reserved to the handloom industry. I would request our patriotic friends on the other side, if they could not persuade or force or compel their womenfolk or even their relatives to wear khaddar, as they are doing, at least let them persuade them to wear handloom cloth. Instead of preaching, let the first action come from their side and they must convince their friends and relatives and they should persuade them to take to handloom cloth and thus see that this trade does not come to an untimely death. In the end, I wish to point out that for all Government requirements, like the purchase of cloth for their servants, for chaprasis and peons, they must purchase only handloom cloth and not khaddar because the wearers of khaddar very well know that it is not suitable for being made into a certain type of dress. I wish the Government would take a bold step and they should not under any circumstances yield though it might be a matter of conflict between the State Government and the Central Government."

1-10
P.m.

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, if it is a happy circumstance so far as I am concerned that I should have this opportunity of speaking upon this subject because it is not only dear to me but also near to me. I represent a constituency in which there are more than 25,000 handloom weavers who have been feeling for a long time that they are on the verge of extinction. At a time when yarn was in short supply they suffered from the blackmarketing indulged in by not only private wholesalers but by retailers and even by co-operative societies which came into existence like mushrooms as soon as yarn became a coveted commodity in the State and huge frauds and wrongs have been perpetrated during the time when yarn was in short supply and even when the yarn position became better on account of the removal of certain restrictions, the lot of the weaver has been

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found to be one which is creating an apprehension in the State and society that a very useful section of it is about to go to rack and ruin. The handicaps under which the weavers are suffering are many but the chief of them is that the cloth made by them is not capable of being marketed and that it is not able to give a margin to the weaver for his sustenance. If the cloth produced by him is to be sold, it has to compete with cheaper commodities, and the weaver on account of the present cost of yarn is unable to produce cloth which could be marketed and which would also give him a margin. During all this period of travail, during the last four or five years, the weaver community, though faced with a crisis, has not been able to think of measures to survive this ordeal. In spite of all these troubles and difficulties, they have not been able to take to hand-spinning and they neglected to think in terms of producing their own yarn and make their living through handspun yarn at a time when the yarn position was bad. And now that the yarn position has improved owing to the lifting of certain restrictions, it is much more difficult for them to think on those lines. This is only a passing remark of mine. Though I am not an authority on the subject, I have had occasion to deplore that the whole community of handloom weavers in the State displays a very unenterprising characteristic and they stick to the patterns of cloth, either sari or dhoti, which their grandfathers used to weave and these patterns alone they would continue to weave and only now they are taking to new patterns and they are adapting themselves to changing times and changing requirements of society and that has been another cause of the decline of this industry.

“ Now, Sir, all those causes have contributed to the grave crisis in this very valuable, useful and ancient cottage industry and it is threatening to extinguish the whole community. This can be removed only by a bold stroke of statesmanship, a drastic provision for their survival out of this crisis. It is only men of high stature, of vast imagination and great courage that could sponsor a proposal of this kind. It is really very fortunate that our leader, Sri Rajagopalachariar, has been able to put forward this proposal. I do not say that it is an original proposal he has made. This proposal has been in the minds of people for a very long time but it needed a man of great courage and statesmanship to put it forward seriously for the consideration of the Central Government.

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“ Sir, I would say nothing against the Central Government but the atmosphere surrounding our Government at the Centre is not very congenial to a very sympathetic consideration of the proposal we have got on hand to-day. In spite of the fact that lakhs and lakhs of weavers are going to their grave due to actual starvation for want of work with nothing to fall back upon, the Central Government are still saying that they are considering the proposal and that they have formed a High Power Committee to consider this matter, which is a simple proposition. It does not admit of any such High Power consideration at the hands of the Central

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Government. They have to accept this only provision for the relief of the whole community of weavers not only in this State but also in the whole country.

" You may remember, Sir, that the mill-owners had to be cajoled and coaxed into making all varieties of dhoties and sarees at a certain time, a critical time, in the cloth position of our country. No doubt, we thanked them for having undertaken the task of producing dhoties and sarees at a time when we wanted. But now a much larger section of the people depend mainly, for their sustenance, on this cottage industry and at this time of crisis we are simply making another request to the mill-owners by asking them, in the interests of the millions and millions of poor weavers who are starving to-day, to stop producing certain varieties of cloth which can be usefully produced by the handloom weavers. The mill-owners cannot have a grouse against this proposal. It is a very reasonable proposal, a proposal that does not seriously affect them at all and does not involve either stoppage of their production or the incurring of huge loss in their trade. There is nothing of the sort. Except to grab more profits, nothing else can stand in the way of the mill-owners accepting the proposal now being made on behalf of the whole people of this State, perhaps the whole country. It is still open to the mill-owners to produce cloth of certain specified varieties in the higher counts. For instance, they can even produce dhoties and sarees of more than 40 counts. Therefore, the most important thing for the welfare of the handloom weavers is to see that no cloth, either dhoti or saree, is manufactured by the mills on counts below 40. If this proposal is accepted by the mill-owners, it is well and good and in the absence of agreement, if the Central Government are willing to impose a ban on the manufacture of varieties that are required by the handloom industry, the handloom weavers can be saved. If this minimum provision is not made in the interests of the handloom weavers, the whole community of poor handloom weavers will be totally extinguished.

" Sir, handloom cloth is, in any event, a better and more durable stuff than mill cloth. Everybody needs it. It will be a misfortune to us if there is any opposition to a proposal of this kind by any section of society or any administration that is interested in the welfare of this community. Sir, sufficient steps have not been taken by the Government to educate the weavers in the rural areas to weave new varieties of cloth to suit the needs of present-day requirements. With these few words, I wholeheartedly support the resolution before the House and, I am sure, that no section of the House will have anything to say against this very valuable, important and reasonable proposal contained in the resolution."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House that from to-morrow onwards (4th November 1952) the House will sit from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. The House will not sit on Saturdays and Sundays.

" The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

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(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Mr. Ramesam may now speak.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fear there is no quorum.”

(The bell was rung and after a short time there was quorum.)

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution tabled by the Government for reservation of the items proposed in the resolution. As already said, by several hon. Members before me, this is a long-felt help for the handloom industry, and particularly so in this State. Sir, I have some connexion with the handloom industry for the last five or six years. In almost every conference held in the district of Visakhapatnam and in the neighbouring districts, resolutions were passed that there should be some reservation of particular kinds of cloth for the handloom industry so that that industry might thrive. Now that the Government have been pleased to table this resolution, I heartily commend it for the support of all sections of the House. In so doing, I want to bring to the notice of the Government certain things which also they should do. For instance, it is a matter of common knowledge that in all co-operative societies which deal in handloom goods, huge stocks of cloth are locked up unsold as the weaver-members of those societies are suffering from want of proper markets for their products. I, therefore, appeal to the Government and the other Members of the House to immediately see that these stocks are disposed of as early as possible. If necessary, Government should subsidise this cottage industry by themselves purchasing these stocks, finding a suitable market for them and thus disposing of these unsold stock of goods. Because of lack of marketing facilities, an enormous amount of capital is already locked up, and thereby handloom industry is not able to prosper. So, this is one way in which Government can come to the rescue of the handloom industry.

“ Another thing I want to mention is that in the matter of distribution of yarn there is great hardship felt by the societies. The importers are authorized to distribute yarn to these societies. Under this sort of distribution, several societies do not get their initial quota of yarn allotted to them. In fact the yarn supplied to them is hardly sufficient for one member to last even for one week! Many a time it has been brought to the notice of the Government that unless more yarn is supplied to the weavers it is not possible for them to get on with their profession. Therefore I appeal to the Government that in the matter of reservation of yarn to be allotted to weavers' co-operative societies, a very large percentage of yarn should be allotted for the benefit of the weaver-societies as a whole in this State.

“ Then I wish to bring to the notice of the Government another difficulty experienced in the matter of distribution of yarn. For instance, in the matter of colour yarn, there are several dyeing factories which are not doing any profitable business. Government

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should come to their aid, so that they can produce coloured yarn at a cheaper price and thereby enable the weavers to weave sarees and dhoties at a cheaper cost.

"One other thing I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is that the yarn is supplied to these societies at a very high cost. Thereby it is not possible for these handloom weavers' societies to compete with the mills. Particularly the price of yarn, in the counts of 60s to 80s, is very high, and so it is not possible for the weaver members to compete in the open market with mill goods. So I request Government to see that these societies are supplied with yarn at a cheaper rate so that the finished goods may readily find a ready market.

"Another handicap under which handloom industry is suffering to-day is that the weavers are all very poor people and so their method of weaving has not improved at all. It is the same old way of weaving practised for the last several decades. So there should be a technical institute opened in order to give training to weavers in improved methods of weaving. These institutes should be opened all over the State so that when the reservation comes into operation these weavers may be in a position to compete with others and ultimately cater to the needs of the people.

"I, therefore, support heartily this resolution, and I also want that this reservation should be extended to silk weaving also. I do not find any reference to silk weaving in this resolution and I want this resolution should be suitably amended to cover silk weaving also, so that silk weavers also may get the benefit of this reservation. With these words, I support this resolution."

* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே : இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். பல வருஷங்களுக்காவது கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டே நான் வருகிறார்கள். நான் இருக்கக் கூடிய தொகுதியில் சுமார் 8 ஆயிரம் கைத்தறியாளர்கள் இருக்கின்றனர். நான் வசிக்கும் இடத்தைச் சுற்றிலும் கைத்தறியாளர்களுடைய வீடுகள் அமைந்திருக்கின்றன. இன்றையதினம் அங்கே எந்த வீட்டில் பார்த்தாலும் நாடாச் சப்தமே கேட்காது. அவர்களது பிழைப்பு ரொம்பவும் பரிதாபகரமான நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தை நீக்குவதற்காகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட சர்க்காருடைய நிவாரணத் திட்டம் கூட நல்ல முறையில், அவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் சாதகமான முறையில், வேலை செய்யவில்லை. சுமார் எட்டாயிரம் தறிகளில் ஒரு நூறு தறிகளுக்கே நிவாரணத் திட்டத்தின்படி வேலை கிடைக்க வசதி இருக்கிறது. சுமார் 2,664 ரூபாய்கள் தான் நிவாரணத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் எங்கள் தாலுக்காவில் இருக்கக் கூடிய அத்தனை தறிகளுக்கும் கிடைக்கிறது. தறி ஒன்றுக்கு மத்திற்கு 12 ரூபாய்கள் தான் நிவாரணம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. காரணம் போதிய நூல் சப்ளை செய்யப்படாததே தான். மற்றவர்கள் நிலைமை இதைவிட பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கிறது.

"இரண்டாவதாக நூல்லை வாங்குவதற்கு போதிய பணம் அரசாங்கம், கூட்டுறவு செண்டரல் பாங்கை கொடுக்கும்படி சிபார்சு செய்தாலும் கூட செண்டரல் பாங்கு நெசவாளர் சொசைடிகள் விரும்புகிற அளவிற்குப் பணம் கொடுக்க முன் வரவில்லை. ஆகையால் இன்று சரக்குகளை குறைந்த விலைக்கு, ஏன் நஷ்டமான விலைக்குக் கூட, பல சொசைடிகளில் விற்பனை யாகுகிறார்கள். ரிசர்வ் பண்டு போதுமான அளவு இருந்ததாலேயே சொசைடிகள் இன்று வேலை செய்துகொண்டுவருகின்றன. இந்த நிவாரண திட்டத்தின்கீழ் ஏற்பட்ட

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நஷ்டம் கூட இன்னும் அரசாங்கத்தாரால் ஈடு செய்யப்படவில்லை. அந்த சொசைடிகளுக்குத் தற்பொழுது போதுமான உதவி செய்யப்படாவிட்டால் அவைகள் வேலை செய்வது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும். இந்த நிலைமையைத் தவிர்த்து நஷ்டத்தை உடனடியாகக் கொடுத்தால் கூட இந்த சொசைடிகள் ஓரளவு வேலை செய்வதற்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும்.

“இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய போட்டி இயந்திர சக்திக்கும், மனித சக்திக்கும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பெரியதோர் போட்டியாகும். மில் துணிகளுக்கும், மி. நூலைக் கொண்டு கைத்தறிகளில் நெய்யப்படுகிற கைத் தறி துணிகளுக்கும் மார்க்கெட்டில் போட்டி இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையைச் சமாளிக்க ரொம்ப ஜீவிரமான, அவசரமான, சட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினால் முடியுமே தவிர இல்லையெனில் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு தினம் தினம் ஏற்பட்டு வருகிற அவல் நிலைமையைச் சமாளிக்க முடியவே முடியாது.

“உதாரணமாக இப்பொழுது சாயச் சேலைகளையும், வேஷ்டிகளையும் கைத்தறிகளுக்குத் தான் என்று ஒதுக்கி, மில்கள் இதை உற்பத்தி செய்யக் கூடாது எனத் தடை விதிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற மத்திய சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளும் தீர்மானமொன்று சபையின் விவாதத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது.

“இந்தத் தடையை விதிக்க மத்திய சர்க்கார் சம்மதித்து விட்டாலும் கூட இது எவ்வளவு தூரம் உண்மையாகவே நம்முடைய நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கும் என்பதை நாம் இப்பொழுது சிந்திக்கவேண்டிய விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது. காரணம் இன்று மில்களின் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிற அச்சுடிக்கப்பட்ட வாயல் புடவைகளைத்தான் பெரும்பாலோர் உடுத்திக் கொள்வதைப் பார்த்தோம். மேலும் printed sarees என்பதாக மில் துணியில் பல கலர்களை அச்சிட்டு அதை உடுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சாயச் சேலையை உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடாது என்னும்பொழுது இவைகள் எல்லாம் சாயச்சேலை ரகத்திலிருந்து தப்பித்துக் கொண்டு விடுகின்றன. உதாரணமாகப் பாருங்கள். மலபாரில் சாயச்சேலையைக் கட்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறவர்கள் மிகவும் குறைவு. கேரளம் போன்ற இடங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் வெள்ளை மில் துணியைத்தான் சேலையாக அணிந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அது அங்கே வழக்கமாக இருந்து வருகின்றது. ஆகையால் வெறும் சாயச் சேலையை மாத்திரம் தறிகளுக்கு ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தடை விதிப்பதனால் உண்மையாக தறிக்காரர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் ஏற்படாது என்ற அபிப்பிராயம் இருந்து வருகிறது. மில் ஜவுளி உடைகளின் அகல் அளவைக் கூட 40”க்கு மேற்படாமல் குறைத்து அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட அளவு துணிகளை நெய்யக்கூடாது எனத் தடை விதித்து விட்டால் கைத்தறிகளுக்கு சரியானதோர், தகுந்ததோர், பாதுகாப்பு அளித்ததாக முடியுமென எங்கள் தொகுதியிலுள்ள பல நெசவாளர் சங்கங்களில் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறார்கள்.

“ஆனால் இந்தச் சட்டம் புதியதானதோர் ஆபத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து விடுமோ என்று நான் அஞ்சுகிறேன். மில் துணியைவிட கைத்தறித் துணி விலை அதிகமாகிவிட்டால் மில் துணியையே உபயோகித்து வந்த மக்கள் புடவை, வேஷ்டி கட்டிக் கொள்வதை விட்டு மில் துணிகளில் பைஜாமா டிராயர் பேன்றவைகளைத் தரித்து கொள்ள ஆரம்பித்து விடுவார்களோ, அதனால் நமது நாட்டில் கலாசாரத்தில் மாறுதல் ஏற்பட்டு விடுமோ என்பது தான் என் கவலை.

“ஆகையால் இப்பொழுது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் விதிக்க இருக்கும் (செஸ்) தீர்வையை, எந்தந்த ரகங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்யக் கூடாது என்று தடை செய்து விடுகிறார்களோ, அதைத் தவிர மற்ற துணிகளுக்கும் விதித்து, அதாவது கைத்தறித் துணிகளுக்குப் போட்டியாக என்றும் வராத நிலைமையில் அனுசூலங்களைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதோடு மில் துணி விலையையும், கைத்தறித் துணி விலையையும் ஒழுங்குப்படுத்தி இரண்டும் ஒற்றுமையாக வேலை செய்து இரண்டு தொழிலும் ஒன்றாக நன்றாக வேலை செய்யுமாறு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகையால் இந்தத் துறையில் கவனம் செலுத்துவது

3rd November 1952] [Sri B. K. Nallaswami]

ரொம்ப நல்லது. இப்பொழுது சாயச்சேலை, வேஷ்டிகளை கைத்தறிக்குக்கு ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற தீர்மானத்தைப் பற்றி நாம் விவாதிக்கிறோம். இந்த சிபார்சை மத்திய சர்க்கார் விவாதித்து, அப்படியே அதை ஒப்புக் கொண்டாலும் கூட உடனடியாக நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் கிடைக்குமெனத் தோன்றவில்லை. இப்பொழுதே என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் பலர் விஷவித்துக்களை உண்டு தற்கொலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றனர். நிலைமையை சமாளிக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக ஒரு அவசரச் சட்டத்தை கொண்டுவந்தது அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் வேலை கிடைக்காது பல பேர்கள் பட்டினியால் இறந்து விடக்கூடும் என்பதை வருத்தத்தோடு தெரிவிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் நிலைமையைக் காக்க முதன்மந்திரி அவரது நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இதை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the weavers as well as the friends of the weavers are thankful to the Government for the plight of the weavers has after all drawn the attention of the Government here. It is, however, a miserable thing that the Central Government are not able to realise the misery of the weavers. That certain counts of yarn and certain varieties of cloth should be reserved for the handloom weavers and certain other varieties should be reserved for the mills is an agitation going on for many years. Professor Ranga, the originator of the All-India Weavers' Congress, and Sri P. Kotiah, who have been working at it and starting this Weavers' Congress in the States have made this an All-India agitation. They tried their best and we now see the fruits of their efforts here. The mover of this resolution, the Hon. Minister for Industries and the author of the resolution, our Chief Minister, deserve our congratulations, and I hope the Ministries in other States will join hands with the Madras Ministry and make out a strong case and thus compel the 'mill Government'—the Central Government. The Government here is a 'handloom Government' but there is a 'mill Government' at the Centre! Otherwise, how could these mills influence the Central Government or put any difficulties in the path of this move on the part of this State Government? It is a laudable thing that our Government have taken this move and the Central Government ought to thank them for it; but, on the other hand, they have taken a wrong stand. Sir, from the consumer's point of view, it is the price of the cloth that is his first concern. How is it that with such heavy capital investments, the mills being situated in towns and cities and with such a high cost of production, the mill cloth is selling cheaper than the handloom cloth? It is a mystery. I had been reading certain books and I had also been hearing from certain people who are my friends and who are in the handloom and mill industries that the Government are giving special preference, protection and aid to the mill industry and the handloom industry has been thoroughly neglected ever since the Britisher came to this country. After all the Government are now able to see how a crore of people in this country and nearly about 5 million people in this State have been suffering. Just as the other Members who spoke previously were saying, I would also add that the State Government must take a strong stand on this issue even if there is a threat from the Central Government.

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi] [3rd November 1951]

"Sir, if the price of yarn could be reduced, the handloom cloth could very easily stand the cut-throat competition of the mill cloth. People are talking about the high price of cotton. It is a wrong thing because, if you compare the price of a ton of cotton and the price of a ton of yarn, the price of cotton is nowhere in the picture. After the controls came into being the mills producing cloth and the mills producing yarn have had a monopoly trade and the handloom industry had suffered its worst only after the controls came into effect. We had all kinds of people whose duty it was to stamp the prices of yarn as well as of cloth. They were influenced, bribed and forced to become corrupt and all kinds of prices were stamped on the mill cloth and yarn. This is how the handloom cloth was not able to stand the competition of the mills. Now that the Government have taken up this question, it is not enough to merely send a resolution. What I would suggest is that a committee of experts should be set up to enquire thoroughly into the working of the mill industry and the handloom industry. Then alone we will be able to visualise how the handloom industry had been suffering in this country.

"Sir, while moving this Resolution, the Hon. Minister for Industries, laid very great stress on the marketing of this cloth. I feel, Sir, the mill cloth as well as the handloom cloth that are being produced at present are not enough to meet the needs of our population. I also feel that if we are really interested and the State as well as Central Governments are also interested in seeing nakedness off this country and that every person in this country is properly clothed, there is enough demand for cloth in this country itself. It is the price of cloth that makes the poor man go with less yardage of cloth than he really needs. Prices could be very easily reduced if protection could be given to the handloom industry and the handloom industry could then very easily meet the competition from the mill industry. Thus we could save the handloom industry and the millions of people employed in this industry in this country. Thank you, Sir."

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p.m.

JANAB K. K. MOHAMED SHAFEE:— "Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് തൊഴിൽ-വ്യവസായ കാര്യമന്ത്രി അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ നെയ്ത്തു തൊഴിലിലേക്കുള്ള ജീവിതം നയിക്കുന്ന 45 ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളെ ഹൈന്ദവമായി ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രശ്നത്തിന് പരിഹാരം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന പ്രസ്തുത പ്രമേയത്തിൽ മുഖ്യമായി രണ്ടു സംഗതികളാണ് അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഒന്ന് കൈത്തറി നെയ്ത്തുകാർ ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ചരക്കുകൾ വിനോദപോക്കത്തെ കെട്ടിക്കിടക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു പരിഹാരം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന പ്രമേയത്തിലെ ആദ്യഭാഗം—അതായത്, ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ 45 ലക്ഷത്തോളം നെയ്ത്തു തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു അവർ ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ചരക്കുകൾ അപ്പോഴോൾ വില്പന ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടുപോവാൻ സാധിക്കുക മാത്രം സാധിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് നെയ്ത്താർക്കു അവകാശം കയ്യാളിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു കഷ്ടകാലം എന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ആദ്യത്തെ ഭാഗം—കൈത്തറി നെയ്ത്തു വ്യവസായത്തെ, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അവസ്ഥകളിൽനിന്നും രക്ഷിക്കുവാനുള്ള പ്രായോഗികമായ ഒരു നിർദ്ദേശമാണ് ഇതെന്നു പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കു സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. ജീവിനത്തിരായി മികച്ചവ്യവസായികൾ കണ്ടെയ്ക്കപ്പെട്ടുപോകുന്നതും നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. മികച്ചവ്യവസായികൾ, വളരെക്കുറവുപോയ് തൊഴിൽ നൽകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നത് വാസ്തവമാണ്. പക്ഷെ ഈ സമയത്തിൽ അവർ നടത്തുന്ന പ്രയത്നങ്ങളും നിമിത്തം ഇന്ത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു ചിന്താകുഴപ്പമുണ്ടാകരുത്. നമ്മുടെ മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി ശ്രീ സി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരി ഈ വിഷയകരമായി സീക്രട്ടി ആജ്ഞാപിച്ചുപോകും ധീരമായ നിലകൊണ്ട് ഭരണത്തിനും സാധിയും ഉണ്ടാക്കും

* SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ అధ్యక్షా, చేనేతవారి సమస్యను గురించి ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధదూప దలచడం ఒక శుభసూచకం. చేనేత వారికి విజ్ఞాపన పరిపాలన కాలం నుంచి చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతున్నది. ఈ దేశ

[Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi] [3rd November 1952]

ములో చేనేతశ్రీశయ చాలా అనాదిసిద్ధంగా వస్తున్న పరిశ్రమ. బ్రిటిషువారు తొలి పోయిన తరువాత నైనా ఈ పరిశ్రమకు కొంత ప్రోత్సాహ మియ్యబడుతుందని చేనేత పారిశ్రామికుల స్థితిగతులు దాగుపడతాయని ఆశించాము. కాని ఈ ఆశ నిరాశగలిగి అయింది. కాంగ్రెస్ వారి పరిపాలనలో కూడా చేనేతవారికి తగిన సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయబడలేదు. చేనేతవారి పరిస్థితి నానాటికి దుర్భరమై పోతోంది. ఈ నాటికైనా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం మేల్కొని చేనేతవారికి కొన్ని సదుపాయాలు చేయగోరుతూ కేంద్రప్రభుత్వాన్ని అభ్యర్థింపబూనడం, అందుకుగాను ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని యీ శాసన సభలో ప్రవేశపెట్టదలచడం అధివేదింపవలసి ఉన్నది.

“ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమలో చేనేతపరిస్థితి మరి దుర్భరంగా ఉన్నది. అసలే కరువు కాలకాలకు ఆలవాటైన రాయలసీమలో చేనేతవారికి జీవనభృతి సంపాదించుకొనుటకు అస్సాదము లేకుండా ఉన్నది. ఒకవంక చాలినంత నూలు దొరకక, రెండవ ప్రక్క రోరిస్ కొద్దిపాటి నూలుతో నైనా వారు తయారుచేసిన వస్త్రాలు అమ్ముడు పోక వారు ఎక్స్‌పోర్టులకు గురి ఆవుతున్నారు. నా నియోజకవర్గములో నిండల కుటుంబాలకు జీవనోపాధి లేకుండా పోయింది. నానాటికి వారు దిగజారి పోతున్నారు. తినుట కేమీ లేక క్రమేణా చనిపోయిన సందర్భాలు కూడా ఎక్కడా ఉన్నాయి. ఆకలి చావులున్నాయని ప్రజాసంస్థలు, ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులు ఎంత మార్పెట్టుకున్నా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆలకింపరు. ఆకలి చావు లేవని, అంకా స్వక్రమంగానే ఉన్నదని వారు ఎప్పుడూ చెబుతూనే ఉంటారు. నానాటికి చేనేతవారు ఇండ్లలో ఉండి చేబుత ప్లేటూ కూడా అమ్ముకుంటున్నారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులను దాగుపరచడం ఈనాడైనా అవసరం. అధమం కొన్ని రకములైన వస్త్రాలు, ఆనగా, చీరలు, పంచలు మొదలైన వాటిని, చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు ప్రత్యేకించవలెనని ప్రభుత్వం కోరడంకొంత మెరుగ్గా. కాని ఇంతమాత్రంతోనే సంతృప్తి చెందుటయిల్ల చేనేతవారికి విమంఠ సహాయపడనట్లు కాదు. ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులలో కూడా, చేనేతవారు తయారుచేసినకొద్దిపాటి వస్త్రాన్ని సరికొరత ధరలకు అమ్ముడుపోక ఎంతో గుడ్డ విడుదలకావడంలేదు. అమీనాటి పరిస్థితులలో చేనేతవారికి చీరలు, పంచలు నేయుట కేటాయింపులతో బాటు, ఈ వస్త్రాలను విదేశాలలో అమ్ముటకు తగిన సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయాలి. విదేశాలలో ఓప్పందాలు ఒకటి ఒకటి చేసుకోవలసి ఉన్నది. విదేశాలలో ఈ వస్త్రాలనివాణ్ణి తగురించి ప్రచారం కూడా చేయించవలసియున్నది. ఈ విషయములగురించి ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేయాలి. నేడు చేనేతవారికి సంబంధించిన విషయములపై ప్రజాభిప్రాయము వివిధంగా ఉన్నదొగ్గి ఉంటుందని ప్రజాసంఘాలను గమనించాలి. కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి తల ఒగ్గిట్టు చేయాలి. అనవసరమయినట్లయితే కేంద్రప్రభుత్వంవారిపై ఒత్తిడితెచ్చుటకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెనుదీయకూడదు. ఈ విషయమై వార్టీ విభేదాల సగకే రావలసరంలేదు. చేనేత సహకార సంఘాలకు కూడా వస్త్రం విడుదలకానందువల్ల చాలానష్టం సంభవిస్తోంది. ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమాలోని స్టానెటిలు ఎంతో నష్టాన్ని భరింపవలసివచ్చింది. ఈ నష్టాన్ని భరింపలేక కొన్ని కొన్ని సంఘాలు ఊసివేయవలసివచ్చి పరిస్థితులు విర్విడ్డాయి. ఈ సంఘాలలోని సభ్యులకు పండాలు పెల్లించేకీ కూడా ఈనాడులేదు. అందువల్ల కూడా ఎక్స్‌పోర్టులను వాటంతట వేచునిపోతున్నాయి. ఈ విషయంలో కూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు సహాయపడవలసినదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“అంతేకాకుండా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉద్యోగించే వస్త్రాలను, అనగా అనుకూల లాను, ఇదిర కార్యాలయాలలో వాడుకచేయు బట్ట సంకెను చేనేత వస్త్రంగా ఉండునట్లే చూడవలసినదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అంతేకాక తమసంబంధికి కూడా చేనేత

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

[3rd November 1952]

குறைய வேண்டும். குறைந்தால்தான் மக்கள் வாங்க முடியும். கைத்தறி நெசவுப் பிரச்சினை ஒரு மிகப் பெரிய பிரச்சினையாகும். 45 லட்சம் பேரைப் பொறுத்த பிரச்சினை மட்டுமல்ல. புடையையும் வேஷ்டியும் எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் தேவையான ஒரு பிரச்சினை. பொதுமக்கள் இன்றைய தினம் வாங்கும் சக்தியை இழந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, மார்க்கெட்டில் மில் துணிகளும் அந்நிய நாட்டுத் துணிகளும் இதைவிடக் குறைந்த விலையில் இன்றையதினம் கிடைக்கும்போது, கைத்தறித் துணிகளின் விலை அவைகளின் விலையை விட அதிகம் உயர்ந்திருக்கும்போது, அதை வாங்குவதற்கு யாரிடம் வாங்கும் சக்தி இருக்கிறது? அதிக விலை கொடுத்து கைத்தறித் துணிகளை வாங்குவார்கள் என்று எண்ணுவது யதார்த்தத்தை, நடைமுறை உண்மையை விட்டுவிடுவதாகுமென்று அஞ்சுகிறேன். ஆகவே, 1947-வது வருஷ விலைக்கு நூல் விலையைக் குறைக்க வேண்டும்.

“இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும்படியான நிலை என்ன? 10, 12 கோடி ரூபாய் பெறுமானமுள்ள கைத்தறித் துணி வாங்குவாரில்லாமல் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கிறது. சொசைடியில் 2 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் பெறுமான துணி தேங்கிக் கிடக்கிறது. தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளிகள் கம்பெனிகளிடம் 10, 12 கோடி ரூபாய் பெறுமானமுள்ள துணி தேங்கிக்கிடக்கிறது. இதை யெல்லாம் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு பார்த்தால், இந்தத் துணிக்கு செலாவணி எப்படி இருக்குமென்று கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு வழி காண வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் அந்தப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் கைத்தறித்துணி முழுவதையும் வாங்கி, குறைந்த விலைக்கு விற்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் தேங்கி இருக்கும் சர்க்கு விற்பனையாகும். மேற்கொண்டு இத்தொழிலுக்கு ஊக்கம் ஏற்படும் என்பதை நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இரண்டு மூன்று நாட்களாகப் பத்திரிகையில் படிக்கிறேன். ஸ்ரீவில்லி புத்தூரிலிருந்து கை நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களைச் சேர்ந்த 100 பேர் கொண்ட ஒரு ஜதா சென்னையை நோக்கி வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர் தமிழ் நாட்டில் கைத்தறித் தொழில் நடக்கும் ஒரு பெரிய கேந்தர ஸ்தானமாகும். அங்கு உற்பத்தியாகும் துணி, காடா, மல், மட்டரக வேஷ்டி, மட்டரக புடவை இவைகளையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் வாங்கி, குறைந்த விலையில் விற்க ஏற்பாடு செய்தால், அந்தத் தொழிலுக்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமாக இருக்கும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, கைத்தறிக்கு ‘ஸ்டேபிள் மார்க்கெட்டை’ உண்டு பண்ணவேண்டும் என்பதாகும். உள் நாட்டு மார்க்கெட் என்றும் வெளி நாட்டு மார்க்கெட் என்றும் இரண்டு விதமான மார்க்கெட்டுகள் உண்டு. கடந்த 5½ ஆண்டு காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் கைத்தறித் துணியின் வெளிநாட்டு மார்க்கெட்டுகளுக்கு தான் போட்டு விட்டார்கள். ஜப்பான் துணி, அமெரிக்கா துணி, பிரிட்டிஷ் துணிகளைவிட, மலேயாளத்தில் நெய்யப்படும் கைத்தறித் துணிகளை வெளிநாட்டில் இன்றும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறதென்று தொழில் மந்திரி எடுத்துக் காட்டினார். மலேயா, பர்மா, சிலோன், மத்தியக் கிழக்கு ஆசிய நாடுகள், தென்னாப்பிரிக்கா இன்றைக்கும் நம்முடைய கைத்தறித் துணியை வாங்கத் தகுந்த நிலைமையில் நம் துணி இருக்கிறதென்று நான் வலியுறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். வெளி நாடுகளில் இந்தத் துணிக்கு நிலையான மார்க்கெட் இருக்கும்படி செய்ய மத்திய சர்க்காரை நாம் நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு உவெண்டும். மத்திய சர்க்கார் பண்ட மாற்று முறையில் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் உற்பத்தியாகும் துணியை வெளிநாட்டு மார்க்கெட்டில் விற்கக்கூடிய சௌகரியத்தைச் செய்து கொடுத்தால், துணி நிறைய விற்பனையாக முடியுமென்று உங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“நிலையான மார்க்கெட் ஏற்பட வேண்டுமென்றால், இன்றைய நிலை மாற வேண்டும். மத்திய சர்க்காரும் இராஜ்ய சர்க்காரும் சண்டை போட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தால், இந்தப் பிரச்சினைக்கு ஒரு நிலையான பரிகாரத்தைக் காணமுடியாது. இன்றைக்கு இருப்பது அப்படியிருக்கிறது. இதே மாதிரி சூழ்நிலையில் இருந்தால் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்க்க முடியாது. இதற்குத் தக்க முறைகளை கைக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் இந்தத் தொழில் நசிந்து வருவது காப்பாற்றப்படவேண்டும்.

3rd November 1952]

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

“ ரயான் திட்டத்தை அங்கீகரித்திருக்கிறது ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார். அந்த திட்டப் படி மான்யம் கொடுத்து எல்லா தறிகளையும் சொண்டிகளின் கீழ் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறதா? ஒரு லட்சத்து சொச்சம் தறிகளுள்ள சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் 1,700 தறிகள் சொண்டிகளில் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் சுமார் 40,000 தறிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றில் 1,000 தறிகளை அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இப்படித் தான் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அனுமதித்த தறிகளைக் கூட ‘நீங்கள் முன் பணம் போடுங்கள், பின்னால் நாங்கள் தருகிறோம்’ என்று சொல்லும்படியான நிலையில் சர்க்கார் இருந்தால், இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்க்க முடியுமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா தறிகளையும் ரயான் திட்டப்படி சொண்டிகளில் கொண்டுவர வேண்டும். கைத்தறிச் சரக்கை வாங்குவதும் அந்தச் சரக்கை விற்பதும் கூட்டுறவு சொண்டிகளின் மூலம் நடைபெற ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் மான்யம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் உள்நாட்டில் நிலையான மார்க்கெட்டைக் கொண்டுவர முடியும்.

“ மத்திய சர்க்காரிடத்தில் கைத்தறித் தொழிலாளருக்காக நாம் 3-10 போராடுகிறோம். அப்படிப் போராடுகிற மாகாண சர்க்கார், தம்மால் முடிந்ததை கைத்தறிக்குச் செய்துவிட வேண்டுமல்லவா? ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் கைத்தறித் துணிக்குப் போட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய விற்பனை வரியை ரத்து செய்ய வேண்டும். மில் துணிக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய வரியை விட கைத்தறித் துணிக்கு போட்டிருக்கும்படியான விற்பனை வரி அதிகம். மில் நூல் கைத்தறித் துணியாகி, மக்ளினடேயே வினியோகம் செய்யப்படுவதற்குள் நான்கு நான்கு கட்டங்களில் (ஸ்டேஜ்களில்) பட்டிடைத் துணி வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. இதை உடனடியாக ரத்து செய்ய வேண்டும் மாகாண சர்க்கார்.

“ நீண்ட கால திட்டம், குறுகிய கால திட்டம் மூலம் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று தொழில் மந்திரி கூறினார். பஞ்சத் தால் எல்லோரையும் விட அதிகமாகப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற கைத்தறித் தொழிலாளர் ஊர் ஊராகக் குடிபெயர்ந்து ஒடுகிறார்கள். பங்களுக்கும் மைசூருக்கும் ஒடுகிறார்கள். பஞ்சத்தினின்றும் பிழைக்க தங்கப்பத்திரா அணைக்கட்டுக்கு ஒடுகிறார்கள். உலகப் பிரசித்திபெற்ற பட்டுத் துணிக்குப் பேர்போன காஞ்சிபுரத்தில் வேலை கிடைக்காமல், வேலை தேடிச் சென்ற இரண்டு வத்திப்போன தொழிலாளிகளை விழப்புரத்தில் சந்தித்தேன். என்னைப் பார்த்து அழுது கொண்டே, இந்தப் பக்கத்தில் கிராமத்தில் வேலை இருக்கிறதென்றதனால் போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டே சென்றார்கள். சேலத்திலிருந்து எத்தனையோ நெசவாளி குடும்பங்கள், ஆண்கள், பெண்கள், குழந்தை குட்டிகளுடன், விழுப்புரத்தின் வழியாக தஞ்சாவூருக்குப் போய் நிலத்தில் கூலி வேலை செய்தாவது பிழைக்கலாம் என்று ஒடுகிறார்கள். வடத்தித் கஞ்சித் தண்ணீராவது கிடைத்தால் போது மென்று தெருத் தெருவாக கையேந்தித் திரிகிறார்கள். சேலத்திலுள்ள ஒரு நெசவாளிக் குடும்பம் 5 மாதக் குழந்தையை 2 ரூபாய்க்கு திருப் பத்தூரில் சமீபத்தில் விற்ப்புக்குக் கொடுத்தது. நம்முடைய மாகாணம் முழுவதும் இப்படியிருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தொழிலாளிகளை ஊரை விட்டு ஓடாமல் தடுத்து நிறுத்த வேண்டும். அவர்கள் அந்தந்த ஊரிலேயே இருக்கும்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டும். பிச்சை எடுக்கும் நிலை ஏற்படாமல் அவர்களுக்கு ஆங்காங்கே கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் ஏற்படுத்தி, கஞ்சி வார்க்கப்பட வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் மான்யம் கொடுத்து அவர்களை சொண்டிகளுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட வேண்டும். சொண்டியில் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கக்கூடிய துணியை உடனே சர்க்கார் வாங்கிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் கஷ்டங்களை போக்கி அவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க மாகாண சர்க்காரும் மத்திய சர்க்காரும் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. உள்நாட்டு மார்க்கெட்டிலும், வெளி நாட்டு மார்க்கெட்டிலும் நம்முடைய கைத்தறித் துணியை விற்கமுடியும். கைத்தறித் துணியை ஆதரிப்பதற்காகவே நாங்கள் இருக்கிறோம், குடிசைத் தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்காகவே நாங்கள் இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய தேசிய பரம்பரையில், மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்களுடைய பரம்பரையில் வந்திருக்கிறோம், என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்பவர்கள் அதிகாரம்

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

[3rd November 1952]

கைக்கு வந்த பிறகும், கைத்தறி அழிவதைக் கண்டும் இன்று அன்னிய துணிக்குத் தடை விதிக்கவில்லை. சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்து நாங்கள் பதவிக்கு வந்தால் அன்னிய நாட்டுத் துணியை பிஷ்கரிப்போம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள் இன்று அதிகாரம் கைக்கு வந்தும் அதை நிறைவேற்றவில்லை. இன்று உள் நாட்டில் நம்முடைய கைத்தறித்துணி மார்க்கெட் அந்நியத் துணி இருக்கும்மாதிரி அழிந்திருப்பது நிலையில் இருக்கமுடியாது. செண்டரல் கவர்ன்மெண்டைக் கொண்டு அன்னிய நாட்டுத் துணிகளுக்குத் தடை விதிக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும். உண்மையிலேயே இந்தக் கைத்தறி தொழிலுக்கு இன்றைய நிலைமையில் புத்துயிர் அளிக்க விரும்பினால் உடனடியாக அன்னியத் துணிக்குத் தடை விதிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாகும்.

“அன்னிய ஜவுளிக்குத் தடை 1947-ல் இருந்த விலக்கு நூல் விலையைக் குறைப்பது, வெளிநாட்டு மார்க்கெட்டுகளில் நம் கைத்தறித் துணிக்கு பண்டமாற்று முறையில் விற்பனை ஏற்படும்படிச் செய்வது, இவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்யும்படி செண்டரல் கவர்ன்மெண்டை நிர்ப்பந்தப்படுத்தவேண்டும். இந்த முயற்சியில் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேரவேண்டும்.

“இன்று நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில், இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை அவசியம் எடுத்தக்கொண்டு, தொழில் மந்திரி கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய தீர்மானத்தை மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பி, 15 லக்ஷம் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கும், 8 லக்ஷம் தறிகளுக்கு வேலை கிடைப்பதற்கும் வேண்டிய முயற்சியை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இந்தப் பிரச்சனையை அணுகும்போது, யதார்த்த நிலையை முன்னால் வைத்து, நாட்டில் இருக்கும் பிரதமச் நிலையைக் கவனித்து, தொழிலாளிகளுடைய நிலையையும், தறி முதலாளிகள், கம்பெனி முதலாளிகள், சொலையி, உள் நாட்டு மார்க்கெட், வெளிநாட்டு மார்க்கெட், மாகாண சர்க்கார் கடமை, மத்திய சர்க்கார் கடமை இவ்வளவையும் கவனித்து, நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் தான் செய்யக்கூடிய காரியங்களைச் செய்து, மத்திய சர்க்காரை எல்லோருடைய ஒத்துழைப்போடும் நிர்ப்பந்தப்படுத்தினால் இதைச் சாதிக்க முடியும். இந்தத் தீர்மானம் நடைமுறையில் 15 லக்ஷம் பேர்களுக்கும் நன்மையளிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும். இந்தத் திருத்தத்தையும் அங்கீகரிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்தத் திருத்தத்தோடு தீர்மானத்தை வரவேற்கிறேன்.”

* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—“Mr Speaker, Sir, we are very happy that the Hon. Minister for Industries has given us an opportunity for discussing this important subject on the floor of the House. As a matter of fact, as things stand, I did not think that a discussion over this subject would be necessary at all. When the Hon. the Chief Minister made a suggestion to the Central Government that, in the interests of the handloom industry, dhoties and coloured sarees should be left as an exclusive monopoly of the handlooms, we took it for granted that that suggestion would be accepted. It was not expected that there would be so much ideological conflict over that issue. The people on the whole welcomed the idea because they thought that ‘here was a long awaited solution to the problem which has been confronting us as seriously as the famine, as the Hon. Minister put it correctly.’ Many suggestions have been given to improve matters, namely, that the Government should meet all their requirements by purchasing the handloom cloth that has been accumulating, that the Government should subsidize this industry by trying to give them cheaper yarn and that the Government should find out markets for them, etc. But I do not think that these suggestions offer a permanent solution to the problem.

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“ If we look at the opposition to this suggestion, it has come mostly from people who hold that the handloom industry has no future place in this country. It comes from people who believe that handlooms do not deserve to exist and they should be replaced by the mill industry very soon. As a matter of fact this problem of the handloom industry has not been felt so severely during the war years when the demand for cloth was very high and when the mill industry could not meet it. Now that the war is over and that the mills are able to produce enough cloth, it can be easily said, ‘ why should anybody produce handloom cloth, at all? This handloom industry should be replaced by some other suitable cottage industries which will employ all the people who are engaged in it at present.’ But, I am afraid, it is not possible to do it. More than any other industry, the handloom industry has been engaging lakhs and lakhs of people all over the States in the country, particularly in South India. ‘ That overnight the handloom industry could be replaced by some other cottage industry ’, I think, is merely a dream. It is necessary for us to understand that in a big country like ours, handloom industry could be complementary to the mill industry. We know that, among the Indian industries, the textile industry is, perhaps, one of the largest and best organized, mostly with Indian capital, engaging Indian labour and all the profits going to the Indian share-holders. Naturally the textile industry has looked to the Government for giving protection against foreign competition. We cannot also afford to neglect the interests of this industry. But at the same time we have to take into consideration the fact that it cannot replace handloom industry altogether except at a great danger to all the people of this country. For one thing, handloom industry has been one of the valuable industries organized on a cottage basis in this country. There are also looms driven by electrical power organized on a small scale in this country and I hope that in course of time most of the handlooms would switch on to the use of electricity so that the efficiency of production could be increased. As has been made clear, one out of every ten families in this State is depending for its livelihood on this handloom industry and it is not possible to neglect it. I think it becomes a patriotic duty of every person in this country to see that this industry is sustained, and is given all the encouragement and kept going.

“ For one thing, the main objection to handloom cloth has been that if a certain monopoly is created, if only handlooms are allowed to manufacture dhoties and sarees, it may be that the common people, the poor people, would be deprived of the use of the mill cloth which would have been cheaper. Recently, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has given expression to a feeling similar to this. But then the Indian mill-owners made an appeal to the Government all these years for protection because they did not want cheaper cloth to come from abroad. If the consumers' interests mattered most, there was no question of protection and cheaper cloth should have been allowed to be imported and allowed to compete with the products of Indian mill industry.

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But the Indian mill industry was given protection and the consumers' interests were not taken care of, though that should have mattered very much and that this instead the consideration that weighed with the Government was an industry built with Indian capital—and it deserved to be built up—because it engaged thousands of people as labourers. Similar arguments could be applied easily so far as the handloom industry was concerned.

“ Sir, to-day the time has come when some definite demarcation has got to be made between the sphere of activities of the mill industry and the handloom industry. They have to work complementary to each other. And even highly industrialized countries like Japan, we are told, are trying to meet the local requirements with handloom cloth, reserving all the mill cloth for export. No country, however highly industrialised, has neglected its handloom industry. It may be they have improved upon it; it may be that the quality of the stuff made by their handlooms is far superior than what the mills are producing. In the circumstances, I think, it is but proper that every protection has to be given to the handloom industry by accepting the suggestion that has been made, namely, that sarees and dhoties should be exclusively reserved to the handloom industry. The result may be that the people may have to pay a little higher price for the dhoties and sarees manufactured even by handlooms. But even granting that each family may be called upon to pay Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 extra every year, when you take into consideration lakhs and lakhs of people who are kept going as a result of this, I think the results achieved would be really worth this attempt.

“ Recently, the Central Government have proposed to constitute a Handloom Board. A suggestion has also been made that a cess may be levied on all the mill cloth at some rate. It is estimated that they may be able to collect six crores of rupees by this and that the money could be utilized for the development of the handloom industry. But, I think, this may not keep the handloom industry much. This may not be necessary at all, because if monopoly in the manufacture of dhoties and sarees is assured, I think the handloom industry must be able to stand on its own feet.

“ Of course, there is also the other consideration. The handlooms will not be able to function without an adequate supply of yarn from the mills and there again it is the responsibility of the Government to see that this is ensured because unless there is a continuous and good supply of yarn, controls may have to come again to see that the handlooms are provided with sufficient quantities of yarn. To-day because the handlooms have to depend on the supply of yarn made out of foreign cotton, they have to pay a much higher rate than for Indian cotton yarn. So, with the increased prices of yarn they are not able to manufacture cloth which would be able to compete with the mill industry. As it is, the handloom industry is handicapped on account of all these various factors. If at all we are interested in seeing that this cottage industry is kept going, and it continues to feed lakhs and lakhs of people not only

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in this State but all over the country, I feel the mill industry may have to make some little sacrifice and agree to the manufacture of everything else except bordered dhoties and coloured sarees which could be left to the handloom industry. I do not agree that it must be for a specified period of one year or five years, because if at any stage the Government feel that the step taken is not good, it should be open to the Government to go back upon it. It is necessary to impress upon the Central Government that the development and maintenance of the handloom industry by rendering to it this help is imperative and that this State is very much concerned with it."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട തൊഴിൽ കാര്യമന്ത്രി കൊണ്ടുവന്ന പ്രമേയത്തെ പൊതുവിൽ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ഇനിയും പല സംഗതികളും ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഭരണകയ്യാലാണ് ഞാൻ രണ്ടു ഭേദഗതികൾ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിനവതരപ്പിച്ചത്. ഈ ഭേദഗതികൾ സഭമുമ്പാകെ ഞാൻ വെക്കുകയും ആയത് പ്രജാസമിതിന്റെ ഗൗരവം കാര്യ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രി സ്വീകരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. 3-30 p.m.

“ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള ടെക്സ്റ്റയിൽ മില്ലുകൾക്ക് ഭോകത്തിൽ മൂന്നാം സ്ഥാനമാണുള്ളത്. എന്നിട്ടും തുണിയുടെ ക്ഷാമം നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലുണ്ട്. ഈ മില്ലുകൾ അടിവുചിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത് ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു, അനുകൂലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. പക്ഷെ ലക്ഷോപലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതമാഗ്ഗമായ കൈത്തറി വ്യവസായത്തിന് പ്രത്യേക രക്ഷിതാവുമേണ്ടൂ നല്ലതാണ് എന്നു മാത്രമെ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളൂ. കൈത്തറികൾ ഇന്നും നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്ത് ഒരു സ്ഥാനമുണ്ട്. കരയുള്ള സ്ഥലവും ഭോജിയും കൈത്തറികൾ നീക്കി വെക്കണമെന്ന സമിപ്രായത്തോട് പണ്ഡിറ്റ് ജവഹർലാൽ പോലും പരിവൃഷ്ടനായി യോജിക്കത്തക്കവക ഈ പ്രമേയമിവിടെ പാസ്സായാൽ തന്നെ അതു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിക്കുവാൻ വലിയ പരിശ്രമം ആവശ്യമാണ്. ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ അവസാനിപ്പുവെന്നു സംസ്ഥാന ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കരുതുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതായിരിക്കും നല്ലത്. ഈ വൈകിയ അഭ്യസരത്തിനെക്കുറിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈ കൈത്തറി പ്രശ്നത്തിന്റെ ഗൗരവം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതു നല്ലതു തന്നെ. ഒരു പ്രമേയമിവിടെ പാസ്സാക്കി എല്ലാ കുറവുകളും കേവല ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ ചുമത്തി കൈത്തറികൾക്ക് ട്രാൻസ്ഫറിത്താൽ ഒരു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകാതെ ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതുവരെ ചെയ്യുന്നപോലെ കയ്യുകെട്ടി ഇരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ ഫലഭയനാകുമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ കാൽപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

“ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പക്കത്തുള്ള ചില പ്രാസംഗികങ്ങൾ തന്നെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി തൊഴിൽ മില്ലുകൾക്കായ നെയ്ത്തു തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ പ്രതിനിധിത്തവണങ്ങൾ സംഭവിക്കണമെന്നും നമ്മുടെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രി പറഞ്ഞു നെയ്ത്തു തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ പ്രതിനിധിത്വം അമ്മമാർ കുട്ടികളെ വില്ലാവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയെന്നും ഇതിൽപരം ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് ഇനിയും സംഭവിക്കാൻ എന്താണ് ബാക്കിയുള്ളത്.

“ മലബാറിലെ നെയ്ത്തു തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കഥയെക്കുറിച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽ മതി. അവിടുത്തെ നെയ്ത്തു തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ഭയനീയനിലയെക്കുറിച്ചു—വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ തകർച്ചയെക്കുറിച്ചു—ഭരണത്തു തവണ ഞാൻ ഈ അസംബുദിമനുഭവത്തെ സംസാരിക്കുക ഉണ്ടായി. പക്ഷെ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് പ്രശ്നങ്ങളുടെ ഗൗരവം കാണുവാൻ കഴിയാത്ത ഒരു മൃഗമുണ്ടായില്ല. ഇന്നും മലബാറിലെ തൊഴിലാളികൾ ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കീഴിൽ അന്ധവികുന്ന നരകയാനനകൾ കണ്ടുകൂടി ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ വെക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ അഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. എത്രയോ തൊഴിലാളികൾ നാടുവിട്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞു. എത്രയോ തൊഴിലാളികൾ ഭിക്ഷയെടുക്കുന്നവരായി മാറി. എത്രയോ തൊഴിലാളികൾ പട്ടിണികടക്കുന്നു. തൊഴിലാളികൾ ബോധമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകളായിത്തീർന്നു, രാജ്യം ചാവേറായിത്തീർന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൊണ്ടുവന്ന നിയമ പദ്ധതി മലബാറിലെ നെയ്ത്തു തൊഴിലാളികളെ ഒരു വിധത്തിലും സഹായിക്കുകയില്ലെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനറികയില്ലേ. ഇപ്പോൾ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന പദ്ധതിയും മലബാറിലെ തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് മുഴുവനും യാതൊരു രക്ഷയും നൽകുന്നില്ല. കാരണം മലബാറിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിവരുന്ന കൈത്തറിത്തുണികൾ പ്രത്യേക

[Sri K. P. Gopalan]

[3rd November 1952]

അത്തിലുള്ളവയാണ്. മലബാറിൽ ഉള്ള അധികം ഗുരുക്കൾ അധികം വീതിയുള്ള സാരി, ഭോത്തി എന്നിവ നെയ്യാൻ പറിയുള്ളു. ഇതിനെയെല്ലാം പരിഗണിച്ച് മലബാറിന്റെ കാശ്ശിയിൽ പ്രത്യേക പരിഗണന നൽകുന്നതും അടിയന്തരമായി തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ജീവനരക്ഷിക്കുന്ന കത്തിവകാരൻ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ മുറുപ്പായവ തുടങ്ങിയതും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇനിയും കൈയെകെട്ടി ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഭവമെങ്കിൽ ഈ പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടുവരാത്തതായിരിക്കും നല്ലത്. കേന്ദ്ര ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വെറും തുച്ഛമായ 7,000 ക. യാണ് (ഏഴായിരം) മലബാറിൽ വിഹിതം നൽകിയത്. ഈ നിസ്സാരമായ സംഖ്യയെ ഇനിയും തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. മലബാറിൽ ഇന്ന് കോളനിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പട്ടിണിയും അരിപ്പുറുമാണ് അന്ധർക്കു കാരണം. ആയതിനാൽ കേന്ദ്ര ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെയും സംസ്ഥാന ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെയും വിവിധ ഘടകങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു ഗണ്യമായ ഒരു തുക ചിലവാക്കി കഞ്ഞിവകാരൻ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ ഉടനെ മലബാറിലെ നെയ്ത്തു തൊഴിലാളികേന്ദ്രങ്ങളിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തുടങ്ങണം. നെയ്ത്തുതൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് അടിയന്തരമായി വല്ലതും ചെയ്യാവല്ലാതെ ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ തൊഴിലാളികൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുകയും അതുകൊണ്ട് തൊഴിലാളിപ്രശ്നത്തിന്റെ വിശ്വാസം ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് നൽകപ്പെട്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞു.

“നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ദേശീയവ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ മുൻനിരയായി ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവണ്മെന്റാണ് സമരചെയ്തു ആയിരക്കണക്കിന് വാങ്ങുന്നവർക്കു നൽകിയതിലേക്കു കൈയെകെട്ടി നിർവഹിച്ചതും ചെയ്ത കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഇന്ന് ദേശീയ വ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ വളർച്ചയെ തടയുന്നതും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് വ്യവസായങ്ങൾക്കു അനുനയിക്കുന്നതും കാണുമ്പോൾ ഏതൊരു ദേശാഭിമാനിയായും ലജ്ജിച്ചു തലതാഴ്ത്താത്തതു്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വ്യവസായ നയവും കേന്ദ്ര ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കൈത്തറി വ്യവസായ നയവും നാം മാനിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്ന് വിദേശവസ്തുക്കളെ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തടയുന്നില്ല. തടയുവാൻ മാത്രമാണ് ദേശാഭിമാനികൾ എന്നു പറയുന്ന കോൺഗ്രസ്സുകാരുടെ ദേശാഭിമാനം ഇതാണെന്നു എന്ന് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. കൈത്തറി വ്യവസായത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേക സഹായം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് പണം നിക്ഷേപിക്കാനെയും, പ്രത്യേക പരിഗണനകൾ നൽകുന്നതും വിദേശവസ്തുക്കളെ തടയുന്നതും പർച്ചേയ്ക്കിടത്ത് ബോധ്യകർ ഉണ്ടാക്കി ഉല്പാദന ചരക്കുകളെ വാങ്ങാനെയും, അവ വിറ്റഴിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർക്കറ്റുകൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാനെയും, വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്ക് ഇതിനായി പ്രതിനിധി സംഘത്തെ അയക്കാനെയും, ഇന്നിത്തരം പേർക്ക് മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങളുമായി കച്ചവടക്കരാറുകൾ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ കൈത്തറിയെ ഗണ്യമായ നിലയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താനെയും, ചെറിയ കൈത്തറി ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരെ സഹായിക്കാനെയും, റൂബിന്റെ വില ഗണ്യമായ തോതിൽ കുറയ്ക്കാനെയും, ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വസ്തുക്കൾ നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തുണിത്തരങ്ങൾക്ക് കൈത്തറിയിൽ മാധ്യമം കൊടുക്കാനെയും, കൈത്തറി നെയ്ത്തു തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ന്യായമായ അടിയന്തര വാഗ്ദണ്ഡങ്ങൾ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാനെയും, സർവ്വോപരി വിപുലമായ കാക്കിപരിഷ്കാരങ്ങൾ വരുത്തി ജനങ്ങളുടെ വാങ്ങുകയ്ക്കിവിനെ വാഗ്ദണ്ഡിക്കാനെയും ഈ പ്രശ്നത്തിന് ശരിയായ ഒരു പരിഹാരം കാണാൻ സാധിക്കുകയും തുടങ്ങിയ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തയ്യാറാണോ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നത്. മലബാറിലെ പട്ടിണിപ്പടരായ കൈത്തറി തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കാശ്ശിയിൽ കനുകൂട്ടിപ്പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അടിയന്തരശ്രദ്ധ ഈ വൈകിയ വേളയിലെങ്കിലും മലബാറിലേക്ക് പതിയുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അത്യാവശ്യമായ വേഗത്തിൽ പട്ടിണി മരണങ്ങൾക്കും ഭവിക്കുത്തുകൾക്കും ഭയനകരമായ സംക്രമിക രോഗങ്ങൾക്കും ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കേന്ദ്ര ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉത്തരം പറയേണ്ടിവരും. ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ പാസ്സാക്കിയപ്പോൾ സംസ്ഥാന ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അവർ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നത് കഴിഞ്ഞു നില്ക്കും സാധ്യമല്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൊണ്ടുവന്ന പ്രമേയത്തെ പൊതുവിൽ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുകയും റൂബിന്റെ വില കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നും കഞ്ഞിവകാരൻ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ മലബാറിലും മറ്റു ആവശ്യമായ കൈത്തറി കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളിലും ആരംഭിക്കണമെന്നും മലബാറിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകതയെ പരിഗണിച്ച് മലബാറിന്റെ കാശ്ശിയിൽ പ്രത്യേകശ്രദ്ധ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കാണിക്കണമെന്നും ഉള്ള എന്റെയും മറ്റും മെമ്പർമാരുടെയും ഭേദഗതികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സ്വീകരിക്കുമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ആശിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“Sir, I rise to congratulate the Minister for Industries on having brought this resolution at a

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very opportune moment. I do not see any need for a long speech on this resolution. I would like to say only a few things and close my speech.

"I come from Kancheepuram. The population of Kancheepuram comprises more of handloom weavers than others. I can say without fear of contradiction that about 90 per cent of the people there are engaged in the handloom industry. If one goes along the streets of Kancheepuram, he will find haggard faces, sunken cheeks and more or less empty bellies. The handloom weavers are practically starving. As a result of starvation, they fall an easy prey to fever, scabies and leprosy and other diseases. We have been trying to find out how best we can help them. Some time ago the Government said that they would help them by providing them with work and thereby enabling them to earn atleast one rupee or so per day. That scheme did not work properly and it was not a success. Now the Hon. Minister for Industries has come forward with this resolution. I am sure the implementing of this resolution will give a lot of help to the handloom weavers. I do not know what the response of the Centre will be to this resolution. Much depends on the attitude that the Centre may take. In many respects we are subservient to the Centre and it is a great drawback. I am glad that the Hon. Chief Minister is now alive to this fact and is trying to bring round the Centre and impress upon them that they cannot ride rough-shod over us in many of these matters. I only wish that the Centre will see the justice of this demand and render us all the necessary help. I am glad to support this resolution which has been so ably moved and explained by the Hon. Minister for Industries."

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*SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—“చేనేత పరిశ్రమనుగురించి ఇప్పటికి ఆనేకమైన చర్చలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. తీర్మానాలు చేస్తూ ప్రభుత్వానికి నిర్ణయములు వస్తున్నాయి. చేనేతపారిశ్రామికులు విసుగుచెందియున్నారు. ఇప్పటికీ కూడా చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులు ఒక పూట కూడా తిండిలేక నాలుగురోజులు గూడా సురక్షితంగా జీవించడానికి ఏమి చేతుండా ఉన్నారు. యీ పరిశ్రమనుగురించి ఎన్నో సార్లు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి సలహాలు వస్తున్నాయి. అందులో ముఖ్యంగా నూలుధరింపరా మిల్లు యజమానులనుండి పరిష్కారాలైన తప్పించి పనికి సహకార సంఘాల ద్వారా చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులకు ఆందోళనగా చేయవలయును. ప్రత్యేక చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులకు కావలసిన రంగులు చౌకధరలకు అదనంగా యిప్పించుటకు ఏర్పాట్లు సరైనవిగా కలిగించాలి. ఇంకను ఇతర దేశాలనుండి హస్తాధరదూదిని దిగుమతిచేసి తయారుచేయబడిన నూలుకు హస్తాధరకడుపున్నది. ఈ అధికధర పోవలయునన్న యీ దేశంలో కంటే ప్రత్తిబ్యారా నూలును తయారుచేయించి కంపకానికి అమలుజరుపవలయును. అప్పుడు నూలుధరిల క్రమముగా తగ్గును. రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం రంగు మీలను అందుబోవవలెను చేనేత వారికి ప్రత్యేకించి, మిల్లుల పోటీనుండి కొంతవరకు యీ పరిశ్రమను రక్షించడానికి యీ శాసనసభలో ప్రత్యేకంగా యీ తీర్మానమును తీసుకొనివచ్చినందుకు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అభినందించుచున్నాను. చేనేత పారిశ్రామికులు రాష్ట్రంలో కాలా ఆరురతబో ప్రభుత్వం వారిపై యేదో సహాయం జరుగుతుందని ఉత్సాహంతో వేచియున్నారు. మిల్లు యజమానులను ప్రభుత్వాలు ప్రోత్సహించి చేయటకు వసలేక బాధపడుచున్న చేనేత వారిని నిర్లక్ష్యము చేయడమైనా అభిప్రాయమును ప్రజలలో కొలగొడుటకు

[Sri S. Narayanappa]

[3rd November 1952]

వెంటనే రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం తన కార్యాయములకు చేనేత గట్టలు సరఫరా అయ్యేటట్లు ఏర్పాట్లు చేయవలసియగుచున్నది. చేనేతవారిపట్ల ఎక్కువగా నిల్వలున్న చేనేత గుడ్డలు విడుదలయ్యే చూర్లాలు కల్పించవలయును. చేనేత మిల్లు పాటిచే అనుభవించుచున్న కట్టములను, వాటిని నివారించి, చేనేత వరి శ్రమను రక్షించవలయునని యిటీవలనే రాయల సీమలో పర్యటించిన భారత ప్రధాని పండిట్ నెహ్రూగారికి అనంతపురం జిల్లా చేనేత వరమున విజ్ఞప్తి చేసినాము. చేనేతజట్టలు విడుదలకు విదేశాలలో మార్కెట్టు సుపాదించగోరువలెనని. ప్రస్తుతం భారత ప్రభుత్వంవారు మిల్లు బట్టలపై సుంకము విధించి తద్వారా లభ్యమయ్యే ధనముతో చేనేతవారికి సహాయము చేయ తలపెట్టిన ఈ వర్తకము అధినందించుచున్నాను. నూలు సరఫరా విషయములో చాలా అన్యాయము జరుగుచున్నది. అట్టి అన్యాయము జరుగకుండా ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగు చర్యలు తీసుకొని నూలు పంపిణీ విధానములో మార్పులు తీసుకొనివచ్చి సహాయము చేయ మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. తర్వాత యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు తెచ్చిన తీర్మానాన్ని బట్టి చేనేత పార్లెశ్రామికులకు సహాయము శాశ్వతముగా జరుగుతుందని నాకు నమ్మకము విశ్వాసము లున్నది. ఈ చేనేతవారికి అధునిక పరికరములు యిప్పించే సహాయము చేసి, మార్కెట్టులో సరఫరైన ధరలు విర్రవంనట్లు చేయవలయును. నూలు ధరలు తగ్గించాలి. చేనేతవారికి నేల పొడుగున పని కల్పించుటకు కావలసినంత నూలు సరఫరా చేయించాలి. శాశ్వత రక్షణ నిమిత్తం నిపులలో కూడిన ఓక సంఘాన్ని నియమించి చేనేతవారికి నూలు సరఫరా సక్రమంగా పంపిణీ అక్కరపట్లు చేయించి, యీ పార్లెశ్రామికులకు జీవనము సాఫీగా జరిగేటట్లు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏర్పాట్లు చేయించాలి. అంతేకాని మనము తీర్మానం చేసి అంతటితో పూరకుండిన చేనేతవారి కట్టములు తొలగవు. ఈ తీర్మానానుసారము కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వముతో సంప్రదించి తీవ్రమైన కృషి సల్పి, తీర్మానము అమలులోనికి శీఘ్రముగా వచ్చే కృషి చేసినగాని, చేనేతవారి ఆకలి తాగ, పనిలేని పనము తీరవు. మిల్లు యజమానులు యీనాడు చేయుచున్న మాయా పాయమువల్ల లక్షలాది చేనేత కుటుంబములు ఆస్తు మా రామవంధ్రాయని అంటోళ్ల పడుచు, ఆవేదన పడుచున్నారు. కూటికి గూడ కర్రవై బాదపడు చేనేతవారి పొట్టలు మాడ్చి, మిల్లు యజమానులు సుపాదించుచున్న లాభాలను తగ్గించి, చేనేత పార్లెశ్రామికులకు ప్రయోగపడు పద్ధతులు అమలుపరచి, చేనేతవారిని వారి అడుగుంటుచున్న పరిశ్రమను నిలువపలయునని కోరుచున్నాను. పొట్టుకు గుడ్డకు అవధిపడేటగుంట్టి యీ చేనేత పార్లెశ్రామికుల అంటోళ్ల దేశంలో అమితముగా విర్రడియున్నది. దేశములో యీనాడు యీ సమస్య దేశ సమస్యగా అందరు గుర్తించగల్గినారంటే నిజంగా ప్రజానాయకులు చేనేత సమస్యలు, కార్మికు సమస్యలు చేసిన కృషియని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ప్రజాపరిపాలన రాష్ట్రములో జరుగుచున్నది. ఎక్కడ సంవత్సరాలుగా యీ విషయంలో చేసినట్లువంటి కృషి పయత్నాలువల్ల యీనాడు శాసనసభలో చేనేతవారి రక్షణకోసం resolution తీర్మానయాపంలో తెచ్చి యీ చేనేత పార్లెశ్రామికులకు సహాయము చేసి వారి జీవనము సక్రమ పద్ధతులలో జరిగేటట్లుగా ప్రయత్నం చేసి, వారికి జీవన భృతి కలుగచేసే ప్రయత్నం రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం యీనాడు తలపెట్టినందుకు మిక్కిలి అభినందించుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యముగా శ్రీ రాజాజీగారి ప్రయత్నం పొగడదగియున్నది. రాజాజీ కృషి ఫలితంగా చేనేతవారు, యికముందయిన సుఖజీవనము గడుపగలరని నా విశ్వాసము. అదియునుగాక రాష్ట్రకేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు తీవ్రమైన కృషి చేసి యీ చేనేత పరిశ్రమను కడకు ఆరు మాసములలోనయిన రక్షించే పద్ధతి అమలులోనికి తెచ్చి, చేనేతవారిని యీ దుస్థితి నుండి తొలగించి తిండికి, బట్టకు కరువులేకుండా చేసినందుకు పని కల్పించుదురని ఆశించుచున్నాను. 11

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SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“ అవ్యక్త, ప్రస్తుతము చేసేత పార్లమెంటుకు 3-50
ఎదుర్కొనుచున్నటువంటి చిక్కులు సంభవించడం ఇదే మొదటిసారి కాదు. భారత p.m.
దేశంలో వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో చేసేత పార్లమెంటుకు ఈంటి చిక్కులను పడేపడే
ఎదుర్కొనుచుంటున్నట్లు, మన దేశమున బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యముపోయిన తరువాత ఈ
చేసేత పార్లమెంటుకు ఆ సేక చిక్కులను ఎదుర్కొనడంవల్లను, ఆ సేక సభలలోనూ, ఆ సేక
సహవేశాలలోనూ మన శాసన సభలోనూ, పార్లమెంటులోనూ కూడ ఈ చేసేత పార్ల
మెంటుకు సమస్య ఒక ప్రధానమైనటువంటి సమస్యగా పరిగణించబడుచు భారతదేశము
ముందుకు, ప్రజల ముందుకు వస్తున్నది. ఈ సమస్యను పరిష్కారము చేయడం
గురించి మనము ఈనాడు ఆలోచిస్తున్నామంటే దీనికి తాత్కాలిక ఉపశాంతి వీలా
కలగజేయువలెననే విషయాన్ని మనము ఆలోచిస్తున్నామని చెప్పవలసియున్నది.
ఎందుకనగా ఈ చేసేత పార్లమెంటుకు శాశ్వత రక్షణ, శ్రుశాంతి కలుగ
వలెనంటే వీరి ఆర్థికాధివృద్ధిలోపాలు ఇతర ఉపవృత్తులవారియొక్కయు,
రైతాంగముయొక్కయు ఆర్థికాధివృద్ధిగూడ కలుగజేయవలసి యుండుంది.
ఇతర ప్రజలందరికీకూడ కొనుగోలు శక్తి పెరిగినాడే, ఈ చేసేత పార్ల
మెంటుకు సమస్యపూర్తిగా పరిష్కారముకాగలదు. కనుక ఈ విషయాన్ని
దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొనే మనము కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి తగిన సహాయ చేయవలసిన
ఆగత్యమున్నది. మన దేశములో ఉన్న రైతాంగముయొక్క, అనగా నూటికి 80
మందిగా ఉన్న ఈ రైతాంగముయొక్క కొనుగోలు శక్తి పెరిగినదే ఈ చేసేత ఉప
వృత్తులు కానివ్వండి, తదితర ఉపవృత్తులు కానివ్వండి, వి ఉపవృత్తులుకూడా వాగుడ
జాలవనే విషయాన్ని గమనించవలసియున్నది. ఈ ఉపవృత్తులవారియొక్క జీవనా
ధారము, వారి వృత్తియొక్క అభివృద్ధి అంతయు ఈ రైతాంగముయొక్క ఆర్థిక పరి
స్థితిపై ఆధారపడియున్నది. ఈ నాడు పదార్థముల వినియోగము ఉత్పత్తి పెరిగ
లేనటువంటి పరిస్థితి విర్ర్ధి ఆర్థిక సంక్షోభాన్ని మనము చూస్తున్నాము. ఈ సంక్షో
భము తొలగించాలంటే, ఈ ఉపవృత్తుల వారికి శాశ్వత రక్షణ కలుగజేయాలంటే,
ప్రస్తుత స్థితిలో ఉన్న రైతాంగముయొక్క సమస్యలను, వారివ్యవసాయ సమస్యలను
పరిష్కరించినప్పుడే, ఇవి చేయగలుగుతాము. అప్పుడే ఈ చేసేత పార్లమెంటుకు
సమస్యనుగూడ శాశ్వతంగా పరిష్కారము చేయగలుగుతాము. ఈ రోజున మన
దేశంలో గుడ్డ ప్రజలకు చాలినంత ఉండేనప్పటికీ కూడ ప్రజల కొనుగోలు శక్తి క్షీణించి
యిస్తున్నదని వారు గుడ్డలను కొనలేకపోతున్నారు. అందుకనే ఉన్న గుడ్డ కూడ
అమ్ముడు పోకుండా ఉండే పరిస్థితి విర్ర్ధింది. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో, చేసేత పార్లమె
ంటుకు మనము ఇప్పుడు చేయవలయుకొన్న ఈ సహాయముతో వారి సమస్య పూర్తిగా
పరిష్కారం కాజాలద. ప్రజలయొక్క కొనుగోలు శక్తి పెంచడంవ్వారానే ఈ
సమస్య పరిష్కారము చేయవలసియుండుంది. కనుక, ఈ కొనుగోలు శక్తిని పెంచ
డంతోపాటు, మన దేశమునకు గుడ్డ ఎంట్ అవసరమున్నది, ప్రజల కొనుగోలు శక్తిని
ఎంతవరకు పెంచవలసియుండుంది, ఎంతవరకు ప్రజలకు కావలసిన గుడ్డను తయారు
చేయగలము, ఎంత సరఫరా చేయగలము అనే బిటువంటి విషయాలన్నీ గమనించి వీటిని
సవ్యమైనటువంటి ఒక plan వ్వారా పనిచేసినప్పుడే ఈ సమస్య పూర్తిగా
పరిష్కారము చేయగలుగుతామని మనవీ చేస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈ నా సవరణను
ప్రతిపాదిస్తూ దానిని సభ్యులందరు ఆమోదించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను—

‘ Add the following at the end of the resolution :—

“ This House also strongly recommends that the steps sug
gested above are temporary and the permanent solution

[Sri K. Venkaiah] [3rd November 1952]

for the problem of Handloom industry, the other handicrafts and trade lies in increasing the purchasing power of the peasantry, constituting 80 per cent of the population through proper agrarian reforms and in a better co-ordinated plan between supply and demand and the supply through the mills and handicrafts.”

* SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த திருத்தப் பிரேரணையை ஆமோதிக்கும் தோரணையில் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இது கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு வரம் என்றே சொல்ல வேண்டும். இது மூலமாக அவர்களுக்கு ஓரளவு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதற்காக திரு. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் வரையிலும் இதைப்பற்றி வாதாடி ரொம்பக் கஷ்டப்பட்டு இதைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். இருந்தாலும்கூட அதில் சில திருத்தங்கள் இருந்தால் நன்மையாக இருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த நிலையில் நூலை விநியோகம் செய்யும் விஷயத்தில் பல வருஷங்களாக சரியான முறையை அவர்கள் கையாளவில்லை என்றே சொல்லவேண்டும். சேலத்தில் 100-ம் நம்பர் நூல் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டால் மூதலில் அவர்களுக்கு தவறுதலாக 60-ம் நம்பர் நூலை அனுப்புகிறார்கள். மறுபடியும் இதைப்பற்றி reminder அனுப்பும்போது 40-ம் நம்பர் நூலை அனுப்பிவிட்டு 100-ம் நம்பருக்கு உபயோகித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான முறை முற்றிலும் மாறவேண்டும். சரியான முறையில் யார் யாருக்கு எவ்விதமான நூல் வேண்டுமோ அவர்களுக்கு அந்த நூலைத்தான் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். நூலை விநியோகிக்க சொசைட்டிகளுக்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களும் அதை சரியானபடி விநியோகம் செய்யவில்லை. இதை அதிகாரிகள் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். எப்படியாகிலும் கொடுக்கும் நூலை வாங்குவதற்கும் தறிகாரர்களுக்கு கையில் பணம் இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வரும் நூல் அவர்களுக்கு மாதத்தில் 10 அல்லது 15 நாட்களுக்குத்தான் போதுமானதாக இருந்து வந்தது. அதனால் மாதத்தில் பாதி நாட்களுக்கு அவர்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லை. அதனால் அவர்களிடம் இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கும் நூலை வாங்குவதற்கும் பணம் இல்லை. இந்த நிலையில் அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு கிரெடிட் சொசைட்டியிலிருந்து கடன் கொடுத்து உதவி அதை இன்ஸ்டால்மெண்டாக வசூலிக்க திட்டம் வகுக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்தால் இன்னும் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன்.

“ இத்துடன் மீன் பிடிப்பவர்களுடைய நிலையையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு சரியான வலை பின்னுவதற்கு வேண்டிய நூல் கிடைப்பதில்லை. நெசவாளிகளை முக்கியமாகக் கருதுவது போல இந்த மீன் பிடிப்பவர்களுக்கும் அதைப் போலவே அவ்வப்போது நூல் கிடைக்கும்படியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த மாதிரி செய்தால்தான் அவர்களும் தங்களுடைய குடிசைத் தொழிலை சரியானபடி செய்ய முடியும். முக்கியமாக நெசவு தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நிலையை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்போது வேஷ்டியைப் பற்றிதான் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. கூரை நாட்டுச் சேலை, சேலம் சேலை, காஞ்சிவரம் சேலை என்றெல்லாம் அந்தந்த ஊர்களின் பெயரில் நல்ல சேலைகள் என்று வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அவைகளெல்லாம் மில்லிலிருந்து உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும் சேலைகளினால் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஆகையால் சில ரக புடவைகள் கைத் தரிக்காகவே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டால், கைத்தறி நெசவாளருக்கு அதிக சலுகைகள் கொடுத்ததாக உண்டாகும் என்பது என்னுடைய நோக்கம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் நிறுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

4 p.m.

* SRI M. CHADAYAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, ஸ்பீக்கரிங் Handloom (கைத்தறி) இன்ஸ்டிடியூட் ஸ்தாபனத்திற்குக் கை வளைத்த கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தர வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். ”

[Sri A. J. Arunachalam] [3rd November 1952]

நம்பிக்கையும் நமக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த விஷயமாக இந்த மாகாண மக்கள் அவ்வளவு பேருக்கும் அவரிடத்தில் நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அவர் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முயற்சிக்கு இந்த சட்டசபையிலுள்ள எல்லா கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும் ஏகமனதாக அங்கீகாரம் அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முயற்சிக்கு இந்த மாகாணத்தில் பெரிதும் ஆதரவு இருக்கிறது என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை.

“சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, அடுத்தபடியாக கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய முயற்சியும் அவருடைய சிபார்சும் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வந்தபோது அவர் செய்த பிரசங்கத்தையும் பெரும் பாலோர் படித்துமிருப்பார்கள். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்த கலர் புடவைகளையும், வேஷ்டிகளையும் கைத்தறிக்கு ஒதுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னபோது அது எப்படி கைத்தறிக்கு ஒதுக்க முடியும் என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அமைச்சர் சொன்னதும் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அவைகளை கைத்தறிக்குக் கொடுத்தால் இந்த மாகாணத்தின் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் நிர்மாணமாக இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படுவிடும் என்றும் அவர் சொன்னார். அவ்வித கைத்தறிக்கு அவைகள் எவ்விதம் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று அவர் ஒரு இடத்தில் பிரசங்கம் செய்திருக்கிறார். கனம் திம்மா ரெட்டி அவர்கள் பேசும்போது கூட இப்பொழுது பெண்ணையில் நடக்கும் அரசாங்கம் நெசவு தொழிலாளருக்கு அனுதாபம் காட்டும் ஒரு அரசாங்கம் என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் தொழில் இலாகா பொறுப்பை ஏற்றிருக்கும் தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கமானது வெகுவாக வருத்தத்தைக் கொடுக்கும் நிலைமையை உண்டு பண்ணுகிறது. அது வருந்த வேண்டியதாகவும் இருக்கிறது. இந்த ரகங்களை கைத்தறிக்குக் கொடுத்தால் மில் தொழிலாளர்கள் நசித்துப் போய்விட மாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் பட்டினி சிட்கமாட்டார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அமைச்சர் பேசியது அவர்களுக்கு (அந்த மில் காரர்களுக்கு) வகாலத்து வாங்கிப் பேசியதாகத்தான் தோன்றுகிறது. மற்றும் அவர்களுடைய நன்மையைக் கருதித்தான் பேசியதாகத் தோன்றுகிறது. அவர் பேசியது நெசவாளர்களின் நலனைக் கருதிப்பேசியதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அவருடைய பேச்சைக் கேட்டு நெசவு தொழில் செய்யக்கூடிய அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் வருத்தம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. இத்தகைய மனப்பான்மையுள்ள அமைச்சரின் மனம் மாறுதல் அடைவதற்குத்தான் இங்கு இந்த தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை அனுசரித்து அதற்குப் பிறகு துணிகளை உற்பத்தி செய்கின்ற பல மில்காரர்கள் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து பம்பாயில் இன்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஒரு அறிக்கை கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலிருந்து நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முயற்சியை அவர்கள் விரும்பவில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. ஆனால் கைத்தறிக்காரர்களின் மேல் அவர்களுக்கு இரக்கம் இருக்கிறது என்றும், அனுதாபம் இருக்கிறது என்றும், உண்மையில் அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்றும், ஆனால் இந்த ரகத்தை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்றும், கைத்தறிக்காரர்கள் நெசவு செய்யக்கூடிய ரொம்ப பனைசான சில ரகங்களை அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டுமென்றால் கொடுக்கலாம் என்றும் கைத்தறிக்காரர்கள் அவைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் யார் பணக்காரர்களோ அவர்கள் அவைகளை உபயோகிப்பார்கள் என்றும், இந்த ரகங்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தால் மக்களுக்குவேண்டிய தேவை அனைத்தையும் அவர்களால் உற்பத்தி செய்து கொடுக்க முடியாது என்றும், ராஜாஜியின் முயற்சிக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்றும் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய சிபார்சை அங்கீகாரம் செய்யாமல் அதற்கு மறுப்புக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை இங்கிருக்கும்பலர் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருப்பார்கள் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். அது எப்படி இருந்த போதிலும் இன்று நம்முடைய தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த தீர்மானம் ரொம்பவும் நல்லது. அவ்விதம் ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுத்தால் இந்த கைத்தறியால் எவ்வளவு துணி உற்பத்தி செய்து கொடுக்க முடியும் என்பதைப்பற்றி அவர் புள்ளி விவரத்துடன் நமக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்டினார். அதைப் பார்க்கும்போது 1939-ம் வஷத்திலும் அதற்கு முன்பாகவும் மொத்தம் நம் நாட்டில் 600 கோடி கஜம் துணி உற்பத்தியாகி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இன்று அந்த அளவில் கால் பங்கு குறைந்து விட்டது. அதாவது 450 கோடி கஜம் துணி உற்பத்தியாகி

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இருக்கிறது. இந்த 450 கோடி கஜத்தை யும் யூனியனிலுள்ள 29 லட்சம் தறிகளில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பாகம் உற்பத்தி செய்யமுடிந்தது. இப்பொழுது தறி 1-க்கு 25 நாள் கொண்ட மாதம் 1-க்கு 175 கெஜம் வீதம் வருஷத்திற்கு இரண்டாயிரம் கஜம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் சற்றேறக்குறைய 250 கோடி கஜம் துணிக்கு அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்து கூடுமானவரையில் மக்களுக்கு துணிப்பஞ்சம் இல்லாமல் செய்ய முடியும். அதற்கு வேண்டியவர்கள் இப்பொழுது நெசவு தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய திறமை நெசவாளிகளுக்கு இருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி புள்ளி ரூபமாக இன்று காலையில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் எடுத்துக் காட்டி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த புள்ளி விவரங்களைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளாமல் இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு இங்கு வந்திருந்த மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சரியான கணக்குக் கொடுக்காமல் இந்த புள்ளி விவரத்தையும் தெரிந்து கொள்ளாமல் தவறான புள்ளிவிவரத்தை கொடுத்திருந்தார்கள். அது ரொம்பவும் வருத்தத்துடன் கவனிக்கவேண்டிய விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது.

“இப்பொழுது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானமானது ஒரு குறைந்த பட்ச கோரிக்கையைக் கொண்டதாகும். கலர் சேலை நூற்றுக்கு இரண்டு சதவிகிதம்தான் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஒன்றும் அதிகமில்லை. ஆனால் கொள்கையளவிலே அரசாங்கம் இதுவரையில் கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலுக்கு எந்தவிதமான சலுகையையும் காட்டியதில்லை. போதிய உதவியையும் செய்ய முன் வந்ததில்லை. கைத்தறித் துணிகளுக்கு மார்க்கெட்டு இருந்ததால், நெசவாளர்களின் முயற்சியாலேயே இந்நாள் வரை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும்கூட நசித்துவிடாமல் இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மில் துணிகளின் போட்டி மிக அதிகமாக ஏற்பட்டு கைத்தறிர்களுக்கு போதுமான நூல் சப்ளையும் கிடைக்காமல் போன போது அரசாங்கம் உதவி செய்யத் தவறியதின் காரணமாகவேதான் இன்றைய தினம் அந்தத் தொழிலில் ஒரு நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. நெசவாளர்களின் நிலைமை மிகவும் பரிதாபகரமாக ஆகிவிட்டது. அந்தத் தவறாத திருத்தி கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கைத்தறிர்களுக்கு ஆதரவு காட்ட முன் வந்ததற்காக சந்தோஷப்படுவோம். நல்ல நிலையிலே நாம் இருக்கின்றோம். கைத்தறித் தொழில் மிகவும் புராதனமானதோர் தொழில். ஒரு காலத்தில் வெளி நாடுகளிலெல்லாம் தனக்கு நிறைய மார்க்கெட்டை வைத்துக்கொண்டு மிக உன்னத நிலையில் இருந்து வந்த தொழில். பரம்பரை பரம்பரையாக அந்தத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள நெசவாளர்கள் இன்று பட்டினியால் வேலை கிடைக்காமல் இருந்தபோதும் ஒரு அவல நிலையிலே அந்தத் தொழில் நசித்துப்போக விடக்கூடாது. அதற்கு நச்சுமாளனதோர், நிரந்தரமானதோர் உதவியைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடனேயேதான் தைரியமாக இந்த நடவடிக்கையை கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் சந்தேகமேயில்லை. அவருடைய நடவடிக்கையை நாம் எல்லோரும் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம்.

“அதோடு மட்டுமே விஷயம். இப்பொழுது கலர் சேலை, வேஷ்டி இரண்டையும் மாதிரிம்தான் கைத்தறிர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கும்படியாக நாம் கோருகிறோம். ஆனால் இதற்கு முன்னேயே கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் சங்கங்களும், மாகாண கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் மகாநாட்டிலும், வேறுவிதமான தோர் தீர்மானம் அடிக்கடி நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு வற்புறுத்தப்பட்டு வந்தது. அதாவது கைத்தறித் தொழிலுக்கு நிரந்தரமானதோர் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க விரும்பினால், 40 அங்குலத்திற்குமேல் 54 அங்குலம் வரையிலுள்ள வேஷ்டியோ, சேலையோ வேறு எந்த ரகத் துணிகளானாலும் அதை கைத்தறி களுக்கென்றே ஒதுக்கவிடவேண்டும். 40 அங்குலத்திற்கு குறைவான ரகத் துணிகளை வேண்டுமானால் மில்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யலாமே தவிர 40 அங்குல அகலத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட துணிகளை மில்கள் கட்டாயமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடாது என்று தடை விதிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் கேட்டுக்கொண்டே வந்தோம். ஆனால் ஜூன் தினை நம்முடைய கோரிக்கை மிகவும் குறைந்த பட்சமானதுதான். கலர் சேலைகளையும், வேஷ்டிகளையும் மில்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடாது என தடை விதிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக மத்திய சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறோம். மில்கள் கலர் சேலைகள் உற்பத்தி செய்வது மிகவும் குறைவு. ஆனால் வேஷ்டி

[Sri A. J. Arunachalam] [3rd November 1952]

டிகள் அதிகம் உற்பத்தியாகிறது. இருந்தாலும்கூட கைத்தறிகளை நம்பி இந்த நாட்டில் வாழும் தொழிலாளர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள், மில்களை நம்பி வாழுகிறவர்கள் எத்தனை பேர்கள் என்று நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நம் முடைய யூனியனிலே ஒரு கோடி நெசவாளர்கள் கைத்தறிகளை நம்பி வாழ்கிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே இந்த யூனியனிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா மில்களிலும் சேர்த்து வேலை செய்யக்கூடியவர்கள் 6 லட்சம் தொழிலாளர்கள் தான். அந்த 6 லட்சம் பேர்களும் கூட முழுக்க முழுக்க நெசவுத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டவர்கள் அல்ல. நெசவுத் தொழிலை சில மில்கள்தான் செய்கின்றன. அதுவும் பம்பாய் மாகாணத்தில் (ஆமதாபாத், ஷோலாபூர் மில்கள்) அதிகமாக நெசவுத் தொழிலை நடத்தும் மில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் உண்மையில் நெசவுத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிற தொழிலாளர்கள் சுமார் 50 ஆயிரம் பேர்கள்தான். இந்த 50 ஆயிரம் பேர்களுக்கு எப்படியும் வேலை கிடைக்கும். இவர்கள் அதிகமாக சேலை, வேஷ்டி போன்றவைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்வதால் ஒரு கோடிக்கு மேற்பட்ட நெசவாளர்களின் வாழ்க்கை மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. சென்னை சர்க்காரும், மத்திய சர்க்காரும் இந்த ஒரு கோடிக்கு மேற்பட்ட கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் ஜீவனத்திற்கு என்ன வழி செய்வது என்பதைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கவேண்டாமா? யோசித்து நிச்சயமாக நிரந்தரமானதேர் பரிகாரம் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு அளித்தால்தான் சீரழிந்துபோன அவர்களது வாழ்வை முன்னேற்றம் அடையச் செய்யமுடியும்.

“இந்த மாகாணத்தில் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் படும் கஷ்டங்களை யெல்லாம் எடுத்து, இந்தியப் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் சென்னைக்கு வந்திருந்தபொழுது கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் சார்பாக ஒரு தூதுகோஷ்டியாகச் சென்று சொன்னோம். அன்றைய தினம் நம்முடைய கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் அங்கேயிருந்தார். கைத்தறி நெசவாளர் படும் கஷ்டங்களை எல்லாம் நீக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், அவர்களுடைய பரிதாபகரமான நிலைமையை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் உடனடியாக நெசவாளர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது பரிகாரம் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கின்ற குறைந்தபட்ச கிபார்சுகளையாவது அங்கேயும் செய்வதின்மூலம் எங்கள் குறைகளைத் தீர்க்கவேண்டுமென்ற கேட்டுக் கொண்டோம். பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் நாங்கள் சொல்லியவற்றை மிகவும் அனுதாபத்தோடு கவனமாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார். பதில் எதுவும் சொல்லவில்லை. அதற்குப்பிறகு நம்முடைய கோரிக்கைக்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கம் எந்த முடிவையும் தெரிவிக்கவில்லை. அவர்களுடைய முடிவு என்னவென்பது - தெரியாமலிருக்கும்பொழுது இப்பொழுது சட்டசபையின் ஒரு தீர்மானமாக அதே கோரிக்கைகளைக் கொண்டுவந்த சபையில் நிறைவேற்றி மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட எல்லாப் பிரதிநிதிகளின் அபிப்பிராயங்களையும் சேர்த்து தெரிவிக்க நம்முடைய தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே மில் முதலாளிகள் சிறு கவனித்து கைத்தறியாளர்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து தங்களை கொஞ்சம் விட்டுக் கொடுக்க முன்வரவேண்டும். அப்படி எந்தவிதத்திலும் மில் முதலாளிகள் அனுதாபத்தோடு கைத்தறியாளர்களைக் கவனிப்பதேயில்லை. உதாரணமாக நாம் ஒன்றைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நெசவாளர்கள் இன்று மில் நூலைத்தான் உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். நூலை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் மில்கள் தம் நாட்டில்தான் மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. நம் மாகாணத்திலேதான் நம்முடைய தேவைக்கும் மிக அதிகமான நூல் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் சென்ற வருஷம் சட்டசபையில் ஒரு தீர்மானம் செய்தபொழுது நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திற்கு 29 ஆயிரம் பேல்கள் ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென கேட்டோம். ஆனால் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் அன்றோ, இன்றோ நம் மாகாணத்தின் கோரிக்கையை சரியாகக் கவனிக்கவேயில்லை. 15, 17 ஆயிரம் பேல்களையே அனுப்பி வருகிறார்கள். 1945-ம் வருஷ அடிப்படையிலே நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திற்கு 22,500 பேல்கள் என்ற கணக்குபடி பேல்கள் அனுப்பப்படவில்லை. நூல் சப்ளை சரியாக இல்லாததால்தான் நம் மாகாணத்து கைத்தறியாளர்கள் தங்களுடைய வெளிநாட்டு மார்க்கெட்டுகளை இழக்க நேரிட்டது. நூல் சப்ளை மாதிரம் சீராக இருந்திருக்குமானால் இப்பொழுது நடக்கும் உற்பத்தியைவிட இரண்டு மடங்கு அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்து மற்ற மேல்நாடுகளுக்கும் ஏராளமாக

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அனுப்பி வந்திருக்கமுடியும். அரசாங்கத்தின் சரியான உதவியில்லாததால்தான் கைத்தறித் தொழில் நசித்துப் போய்விடுமோ என்று அஞ்சும் நிலைக்கு வந்தவிட்டது. ஆயினும் இப்பொழுது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் லேசில் அந்தத் தொழில் நசித்துவிட அனுமதிக்கமாட்டார்கள். தன்னலான எல்லா முயற்சிகளையும் செய்து, இடைஞ்சல் செய்வோர்களையும் திருத்திப் படுத்தி அவர்கள் கொள்கையை மாற்றிக் கொள்ளும்படி செய்து தான் பிடித்த காரியத்தை நிறைவேற்றிக்கொள்ளும் பேராற்றல் படைத்தவர். ஆகையால் கைத்தறித் தொழிலுக்கு அவரால் நிச்சயமாக ஒரு பரிகாரம் கிடைக்குமென நாம் எல்லோரும் தைரியமாக நம்பலாம். மற்ற மாகாணங்களுக்கு வழிகாட்டியாக இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை அவர்கள் தைரியமாகக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பது எல்லா மாகாணங்களிலுமுள்ள நெசவாளர்களுக்கு மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியை அளிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும். அடுத்தபடியாக மில்கன் நூல் சப்ளை செய்யும் விஷயத்தில் ஒரு விஷயத்தை அவர் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக இன்றைய தினம் மில்கன் நூல்களை உற்பத்தி செய்கின்றன. நெசவாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டப்படாத நூல்களான 260, 360, 44, 50 நம்பர் நூல்களை அவர்கள் ஏன் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அம்மாதிரி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டப்படாத நூலை அவர்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்க்கூடாது என் தடை விதிக்கலாமென்றால் அந்தத் தடையை விதிக்கக் கூடிய அதிகாரத்தை மத்திய சர்க்கார் தன்னிடமே வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த அதிகாரத்தை சென்னை சர்க்காரிடம் மத்திய சர்க்கார் கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். நம் மாகாண சர்க்காரிடம் அதிகாரத்தை அவர்கள் கொடுத்தால்தான் கைத்தறிக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ரக நூல்களையே மில்கன் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென உத்தரவு போட சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். ஆகையால் இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் மில்கனை கட்டுப்படுத்தக்கூடிய அதிகாரத்தை மாகாண சர்க்காரிடமே கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென மத்திய சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இத்துறையிலும் சவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

“அதோடு நூலை உற்பத்தி செய்கின்ற மில்காரர்களுக்கு ஒரு சலுகை கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அவர்கள் உற்பத்தியாகிற நூலில் 50% தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல யாருக்கு வேண்டுமாயினும் விற்பனாக்கொள்ளலாமென்று வசதியிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் இவ்வாறு விற்பனாக்கொள்ளும்போது என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் நெசவாளர்களின் நன்மையைக் கருதி தாராள மனப்பான்மையுடன் நடந்துகொள்வதெயில்லை. நெசவாளர்களுக்கு மிகவும் அவசியமாக ஒரு ரக நூல் வேண்டியிருந்தால் அவர்கள் உயர்ந்த விலையை உடைய ஒரு ரக நூலில் இவ்வளவு பேல்கள் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால்தான் இந்த மட்டாக நூலில் இவ்வளவு நூல் கொடுப்பேன் என்று தடை செய்தார்கள். நெசவாளர்கள் அந்த உயர்ந்த ரக நூலை வாங்கித் தான் ஆகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவனுக்கு அதனால் உபயோகமில்லாவிட்டாலும் உபயோகமான நூலை வாங்குவதற்காக அவன் அதை வாங்கி நஷ்டமடைகிறான். இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் உடனே இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நூலை சப்ளை செய்ய வேண்டுமே தவிர அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டாத நெம்பர் நூலை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென அவர்களை பலவந்தப்படுத்துவதை நிறுத்தவேண்டும்.

“நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நிரந்தரமாக வேலை கிடைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டுமானால் இப்பொழுது நம் மாகாணத்திலுள்ள மில்கன் எல்லாம் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு எந்த ரக நூல் வேண்டுமோ அதைத்தான் உற்பத்தி செய்துகொண்டேயிருக்கவேண்டும். மில்கன் அதையே உற்பத்திசெய்து கெண்டிருக்கும்படியாக சர்க்காரும் கண்காணித்துக்கொண்டே வரவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது செய்யாததினால்தான் இன்றைய தினம் நெசவாளர்களுடைய நிலைமை மிகவும் பரிதாபகரமானதாக ஆகிவிட்டது என்பது வெட்டிவெளிச்சமாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஆகவே நெசவாளர்கள் விரும்புகின்ற நூல் பேல்களை மாத்திரம் அவர்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் கிடைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும்படி சர்க்கார் கவனித்துப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆகையால் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே மத்திய அரசாங்கம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிற மில்கனைக் கட்டுபடுத்தி அதிகாரத்தை

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மாகாண சர்க்காருக்கு டெலிகேட் பண்ணும்படி செய்து, பின் மாகாணத்திலுள்ள மில்களையெல்லாம் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு உபயோககரமான நம்பர் நூல்களையே உற்பத்தி செய்யும்படியாக கட்டுப்படுத்தி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நூல் எப்பொழுதும் கிடைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“ நம்முடைய இந்தியா சர்க்காருக்கும் வெளிநாட்டு சர்க்காருக்கும் ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்படுவது உண்டு. அப்படி ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்படும்போது ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் பெறுமான இந்தியாவில் உற்பத்தியாகக்கூடிய ஜவுளியை பர்மா சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதற்குப் பதிலாக பர்மா தேசத்தில் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும்படியான பொருளை நாம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற ஒப்பந்தம் செய்கிறதே உண்டு. அந்த ஒப்பந்தம் செய்கின்ற காலத்தில், இதுவரையில் நடந்தவந்த துரதிருஷ்டவசமான நிலையைப் பாருங்கள். மத்திய சர்க்காருடைய கணனுக்கு, அதாவது மத்திய சர்க்காரை நடத்துபவர்களுடைய கணனுக்குத் தெரிவது மில் ஜவுளி தான். ஒப்பந்தத்தை நிறைவேற்றுகின்ற காலத்தில், மத்திய சர்க்காரில் இருப்பவர்கள் சில மில் முதலாளிகளைக் கூப்பிட்டு, ‘ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்க்கு மில் ஜவுளி அனுப்புங்கள்’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், கைத்தறித் துணி அனுப்பப்படுவதில்லை. இதுவிஷயமாக இதற்கு முன்னால் பல தடவைகளில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். நெசவாளர்களும் அடிக்கடி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஒப்பந்தம் செய்கின்ற காலத்தில் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்க்கு மில் ஜவுளி அனுப்பவேண்டும் என்றால், 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு கைத்தறி துணியென்றும், 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு மில் துணி என்றும் ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். அல்லது 25 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு கைத்தறித் துணி. 75 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு மில் துணி என்றாவது ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி கைத்தறித் துணியும், மில் துணியும் நீங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று ஒரு ஒப்பந்தத்தை அவர்கள் செய்துகொண்டிருப்பார்களேயானால், கைத்தறித் துணிக்கு ஓரளவு கிராக்கி வந்திருக்கமுடியும். துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் கையாண்டு வந்த வழிகளினாலும், அவர்களுடைய ஒரு நிலையற்ற கொள்கையினாலும், நம்முடைய கைத்தறித் தொழில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் கைத்தறித் துணிக்கு வெளிநாட்டு மார்க்கெட்டுப் போய்விட்டது என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரிகிறது.

“ நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும் கைத்தறித் துணி பெரும்பாலும் பர்மா, சிலோன், ஸ்ரீலங்கா முதலான நாடுகளுக்கும், பாகிஸ்தானுக்கும் சென்று கொண்டு இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது அந்த நாடுகளுக்கெல்லாம் செல்லாமல் தடைபட்டுவிட்டது. நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே உற்பத்தியாகும் துணிகளுக்கு வெளிநாட்டிலே நல்ல கிராக்கி இருந்துவந்த காலத்திலே, வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து அதிகமாக ‘ஆர்டர்’ கிடைத்துவந்த காலத்தில், மத்திய சர்க்கார் ஒரு உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்தார்கள். அதாவது, நம் நாட்டில் உற்பத்தியாகும் துணிக்கு நம் நாட்டில் தேவையிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், அதை வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்ப அனுமதி கொடுக்கமாட்டோம் என்று தடுத்தாவிட்டார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்கார் விதித்த தடையுத்தரவின் காரணத்தினால் நம் நாட்டுக் கைத்தறித் துணி வெளிநாட்டு மார்க்கெட்டுகளையெல்லாம் இழக்க நேர்ந்தது. இன்று கைத்தறித் துணி அதிகமாக தேங்கிக் கிடக்கிறது. கைத்தறித் துணியை வாங்குவரில்லாமல் பல கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் பெறுமான துணி விற்பனையாகமல் நின்றுருக்கிறது. அதற்கு என்ன பரிகாரம் என்று கேட்டால், ‘இப்பொழுது வேண்டுமானால், எவ்வளவு துணி வேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு ஏற்றுமதி செய்யுங்கள்’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலை எவ்வளவு விசித்திரம் என்பதை நீங்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ நான் ஜவாஹர்லால் அவர்கள் இதை ஆதரித்து வெகு அழகப்பேசினார்கள். அதே நேரத்தில், கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலமாக இந்தத் தறிகள் அத்தனையையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால், அரசாங்கம் இந்த நிலையில் நம்முடைய கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திற்கு பெரிய உதவி செய்து வருகின்றது. அவர்களுடைய உதவியினால்

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தான் இன்றையதினம் சென்னை மாகாண கைத்தறி நெசவு சங்கத்திலே 215,000 தறிகள் இருக்கின்றன. 1,132 நெசவுச் சங்கங்கள் இணைக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. அதோடு இன்னும் எவ்வளவு நெசவாளர்கள் வந்தாலும் அந்தக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளத் தயார். தடை ஏதும் கிடையாது. யாதொரு தடையுமில்லாமல் மாகாண நெசவு சங்கத்தார் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். 13 ஆண்டுகளாக வடாற்காடு நெசவாளர் பிரதிநிதியாகவும், சென்னை மாகாண கைத்தறி நெசவாளர் சங்கத்தின் டைரக்டராகவும் நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பில் இருந்துவருவதனால் நான் இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு சொல்லவேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நம்முடைய நூலினுடைய விலை குறையவேண்டுமென்று பலரும் அடிக்கடி பேசிவருகின்றோம். ஆனால், விலை நிர்ணயம் செய்கின்ற பொறுப்பு மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தின் பொறுப்பல்ல. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் பொறுப்பில் இருப்பதால் அடிக்கடி நூல் விலை குறைய வேண்டுமென்று பல தீர்மானங்களை அனுப்பிவருகிறோம். ஆனால், நூல் விலை குறையுமேயானால் மேற்கொண்டு குறைந்த விலையில், மில் துணியை விட குறைந்த விலையில் கூட, மில் துணிக்கு கூடுமானவரையில் சரியான விலையில், நாம் கைத்தறித் துணியை உற்பத்திசெய்து, மக்களுக்கு சப்ளை செய்யமுடியும். ஆகவே, நூல் விலை மேலும் குறையவேண்டும்.

“1939-ம் வருஷத்திற்கு முன்னால் 40-ம் நெம்பர் நூல் ஒரு கட்டு ரூ. 4-12-0-ஆக இருந்தது. இன்றையதினம் வெளிநாட்டுப் ரூசு விலை ரூ. 38-3-0-ஆக இருக்கிறது. அதே ரகம் இந்திய பஞ்சாக நெருத்தால் அதற்கு ரூ. 24- ஆக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இன்றைக்கு ஐந்து மடங்கு இன்னும் விலை அதிகமாக இருப்பதனால் கைத்தறித்துணி மில் துணிக்குக் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக விற்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I 4-30
move the amendment standing in my name, namely :— p.m.

‘The words “a stable” in line 2 of the resolution shall be omitted, and after the words “dhoties and sarrees” at the end of the first sentence, insert the words “for one year”.’

Sir, I want to bring to the notice of this House certain weaknesses in this resolution. This resolution claims that the measures proposed will provide a stable market for the handloom industry. But here there is a side-tracking of the issue. The handloom industry in our country is facing a crisis—rather has already faced a crisis—because the purchasing power of our people has tremendously gone down. It is quite natural that our national products face a crisis when the people are not in a position to buy them. This is not a phenomenon in our country alone. It has been so in China. In China, during the Kuomintang regime, that is before 1st October 1949, the handloom industry was almost ruined. Now we find in the People's China that the handloom industry is preserved. Now the industry there is flourishing. The purchasing power of the people has been brought to a higher level by the introduction of land reforms there. The majority of the people who buy cloth, especially in an agricultural country like ours, are the peasants. If the peasants are ruined, naturally the industries in our country also will go to ruin. Therefore, Sir, the real solution for saving our handloom industry and other industries is to bring in land reforms here and now which will give land to the actual tiller. Unless the Government do that, we will not be helping the handloom industry. All other methods will at best

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be only temporary measures. The Hon. Minister Dr. Krishna Rao in his speech moving the resolution was claiming that this was not a short-term solution of the problem, but that it would be a permanent solution. I completely disagree with him. I want the Government to realize that they would be fooling themselves if they do not seek the real solution and look into the questions involved in the problem. Sir, this resolution does not ban foreign goods. It bans only the mill goods produced in India. It bans our own mills from producing coloured sarees and bordered dhoties. By simply banning our own mills from producing these two varieties of cloth, we will be simply clearing the ground for foreign goods to be dumped into our country. We should beware of this danger, and the Government should take steps to see that foreign goods also are banned in our country. I want to bring to the notice of this House the amendment of Comrade M. Kalyanasundaram wherein he definitely says that foreign goods should be banned in our country. Our country is a poor country and an agricultural country, and is not highly industrialized. Therefore, we will always be facing a crisis in our national industries. The handloom industry had been the pride of our country for long, and it also gave employment to lakhs and lakhs of our people. Now it is a fact that the industry is almost ruined, and if we do not wake up to the dangers and take immediate steps to save it, the industry, which had been the pride of our country for centuries, will extinguish itself. Therefore, as a temporary measure, we are prepared to accept this. If our Chief Minister is very serious about this matter, let him implement this resolution by banning all the mill goods of these two varieties and also foreign goods in our State, and within one year we will be able to know the results. As an experimental measure alone, we can accept it and not as a stable measure as claimed in the resolution. Therefore, no one should be over-enthusiastic about this resolution. Does this resolution give a permanent solution to the crisis in the handloom industry? Does it give solace to lakhs and lakhs of handloom workers so that we should over-enjoy? No, Sir. No one should be overjoyed about the measures proposed in this resolution. We should awaken to the dangers in it. Unless the Government accept the amendment from the Opposition for the banning of foreign goods also, and consider the measures proposed in the resolution only as temporary, and adopt them for one year as proposed in my amendment, we will be disillusioned later. I warn this Government against this disillusionment which will take us by surprise, if we are now overjoyed about the measures proposed in this resolution. We can take them only as an experiment. The Government should take immediate steps to implement the measures proposed in the resolution. They should also carry on agitation to see that the Central Government implement the proposals, only as an experiment and as a temporary measure. The real solution to the problem lies in raising the purchasing power of the people by giving land to the tiller and enabling him to purchase certain goods. This will pave the way for industries to flourish. As long as our country remains an agricultural and de-industrialized

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country, there can be no solution to the problem of unemployment. The question is mainly based on the problem of unemployment—unemployment among weavers. There is unemployment among coir workers in Alleppy and Shertalai and in certain parts of Malabar. Thousands of coir workers are unemployed. What has the Government done to solve the problem of these coir workers? How to solve the problem facing them? The only solution for all these problems is the bringing in of land reforms and the industrialization of our country. Meanwhile we have to adopt certain short-term measures. In regard to other industries and other problems also, we have to take steps only as a temporary and short-term measure, and not as a stable and permanent measure. Therefore, in the amendment I moved I have suggested the deletion of the words 'a stable' in line 2 of the resolution and the addition of the words 'for one year' at the end of the first sentence. Because, the words 'a stable' in the resolution are meaningless. The measure proposed in the resolution will not bring in a stable market for the handloom industry. A stable market for the handloom industry can be brought about by the methods proposed in the amendment of Comrade Gangayya. Again, Sir, this measure can only be a temporary one. Therefore, I request the House to unanimously accept my amendment which seeks to insert the words 'for one year' at the end of the first sentence. That means, it is only as an experiment that we can accept the measures proposed in the resolution, Sir, with these words, I resume my seat."

* SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, കൈത്തറി നെയ്ത്തുകാരുടെ ഉപവസ്ത്ര നിർമ്മാണത്തെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു കടുത്ത പ്രശ്നമായി ഇന്നു രൂപം കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കുറേക്കാലമായി ആ പ്രശ്നത്തിന് ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ പരിഹാരം കാണേണ്ടതിലേക്കു പല ശ്രമങ്ങളിലും പ്രയത്നങ്ങളിലുമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും റവര്മെന്റിന്റെ കണ്ണു തുറന്നുവെക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു. 4-40 p.m.

"ബാറ്റ. മന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രമേയം കേൾക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കാത്തതാണെന്നുകിലും അദ്ദേഹം പ്രശ്നത്തിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥരൂപം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോയെന്നു എനിക്കു ബലമായ സംശയമുണ്ട്. ലാസുവസ്ഥിതിയെ മെച്ചപ്പെടിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് വിദേശികൾക്കു ഗുണവും ഉണ്ടാവാനില്ലല്ലോ. നാണുനി അമ്പതു കോടി വാരു തുണിയാണ് ഇന്ത്യയിലാകെ ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്നതെന്നു കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു കണ്ടാണു. എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളും ആവശ്യത്തിനു മാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കണമെന്നു വെക്കുകയും മേൽകാണിച്ച തുണി മതിയാവില്ലെന്നു എളുപ്പത്തിൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കാം. ഉല്പാദനം അധികരിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടല്ല വാസുവത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ വാങ്ങുവാനുള്ള കഴിവ് ദയനീയമാവിട്ടു കാണുന്നു. അപ്പോൾ തുണിവാങ്ങാൻ ജനങ്ങളുടെ കയ്യിൽ പണമില്ലെന്ന നിഗമനത്തിലാണ് നാളെത്തുക. കൈത്തറിയുവശായപ്രശ്നത്തിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥ രൂപം തികച്ചും വ്യക്തമാണ്. മില്ലും കൈത്തറിയും തമ്മിലുള്ള കിടമത്തരമല്ല യഥാർത്ഥപ്രശ്നമെന്നതും. അതുകൊണ്ടു സാരികളും റോളികളും ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള കൗതുകാവകാശം കൈത്തറികൾ നൽകിയപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും മാത്രം വലിയ ഗുണമൊന്നുണ്ടാവാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല. കൈത്തറിപ്രശ്നത്തിനൊരു ശാശ്വത പരിഹാരമല്ല. കൗതുകാവകാശം കൈത്തറികൾ നൽകുവാൻ പ്രശ്നമൊക്കെ പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെട്ടതെന്നു വാദിക്കുന്നത് കേവലം വിഡ്ഢിത്തമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയും.

"ജനങ്ങളുടെ വാങ്ങുവാനുള്ള കഴിവ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ഉടനടി കാക്കികവരികാരും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയേ നീരൂ. കൃഷിക്കാരനു ഭൂമിയിൽ സ്വത്തവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ ഉല്പാദനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാനെന്നു സാഹചര്യമുണ്ടാകുകയുള്ളൂ. അവന്റെ സമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി ദേശപ്പെട്ടുകയെന്നതിനാൽ വാങ്ങുവാനുള്ള കഴിവു്

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తగ్గినందున చేనేతవానికి సరిపోయే స్థూల లభింపనందున, యీ పరిశ్రమ పూర్తిగా దెబ్బతిన్నది. ఈ నాడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు తెచ్చిన తీర్మానమునుబట్టి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం యీ చేనేత కార్మికులకు ఉచిత మైనటువంటిస్త్రీ, సరకు మైనటువంటిస్త్రీ, వివాసముపెట్టి వారికి నిజంగా సహాయము చేస్తారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. యీ తీర్మానమువల్ల చేనేత కార్మికులకు జీవనానికి శాశ్వతముగా కలుగుతుందని ప్రభుత్వము తెచ్చినను, యీ ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ విషయములో ఎంతవరకు చర్య తీసుకుంది అని అలోచించినదను ఈ ప్రభుత్వ నిజంగా యీ వేద ప్రజా నీకం యెడల కరుణార్ధి హృదయముతో వారి జీవనము సరకుముగా జరిగే యోచనలు చేస్తుందా అని అనుమానం.

“చెరుకు ఉత్పత్తి విషయములో చూడండి. సంవత్సర మిల్లు యజమానులు చెరుకు కండించి స్వల్ప చేసినటువంటి రైతులకు యంతవరకు డబ్బు సరిఫరా చేయలేదు. వారు యీ డబ్బు రానందున భూములను దా కుడుని పెట్టినసంగతి అందరికీ విశేషమే. యీ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వంవారికి పిటిషనులద్వారా తెలుపుకున్నప్పటికీకూడా యంత వరకు ఆతి గతి లేకుండున్నది. అయితే యిదేనా వేదరైతులపై వేద ప్రజా నీకముపడ యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు చూపే అదరణ అని అడుగుతున్నాను. దీన్నిబట్టి ఈ నాడు యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ చేనేత కార్మికులయెడల ఎంత స్థిరమైన చూపు మన్నారో బోధపడగలదని చెప్పుచున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member will continue his speech to-morrow. The House will now adjourn to meet again at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House adjourned to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Tuesday, 4th November 1952.

VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. G.O. No. 1347, Revenue, dated the 7th July 1952—Amendments to rules framed under Section 26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923.

2. Amendment to the Malabar Tenancy (Determination of Fair Rent and Preparation of Record of Rights) Rules, 1951 [Laid under section 54 (3) of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929].

3. Answer to the Assembly starred question No. 221 (889) answered on 25th July 1952 regarding the Special Armed Police Units in West Godavari district.

4. Answer to Assembly starred question No. 222 (916) answered on 25th July 1952 regarding the Special Armed Police Units in West Godavari district.

5. Amendments to Madras Motor Vehicles Rules [Laid under section 133 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939]—

(a) G.O. Ms. No. 2195, Home, dated 18th June 1952.

(b) G.O. Ms. No. 2396, Home, dated 3rd July 1952.

(c) G.O. Ms. No. 2532, Home, dated 14th July 1952.

(d) G.O. Ms. No. 2799, Home, dated 2nd August 1952.

(e) G.O. Ms. No. 2811, Home, dated 2nd August 1952.

6. Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the shooting incident in Salem Central Jail on the 11th February 1950.